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Molineux's

Introduction to

BYROM'S

SHORT-HAND.

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AN

INTRODUCTION

TO

Byrom's

UNIVERSAL ENGLISH

SHORT-HAND.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, AND PRIVATE TUITION.

BY T. MOLINEUX,

Many years Teacher of Accounts, Short-hand, and Mathematics, at the Free Grammar-School, in Macclesfield.

'SHORT-HAND, however it may, in the Conveniency and Extent of its 'Use, fall below the Boasts of those who teach, or the Expectations of 'those who learn it, is yet undeniably commodious on many Occasions, 'where Expedition, or where Secrecy, is required.'

THE SIXTH EDITION.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

BY E. S. BAYLEY, MACCLESFIELD;

And sold by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Browne, Paternoster Row.

1823.

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PREFACE.

FROM the Approbation which Mr. BYROM's valuable Treatise upon Short-Hand has met with from the Public, some Apology may perhaps be thought necessary for an Attempt to abridge and render more commodious a Work, which, in its original State, was so universally admired.

OF the original Publication, however, it is well known that a great Part consisted of miscellaneous Observations, introductory to the Art,—Observations which are certainly not necessary to those who would wish to acquire a sufficient, or even a complete, Knowledge of Short-Hand. His Remarks on the Choice and Selection of the Characters,—the Reasons which induced him to appropriate each Mark to the particular Consonant it represents,—the Account of his various Alterations and Amendments,—may, indeed, display the Ingenuity and Zeal of the INVENTOR, but will be found to be but little conducive to the Improvement or Edification of the LEARNER.

IN the following Pages, therefore, the EDITOR has endeavoured to comprise every thing really useful that is contained in the original Work, and has thrown the whole into a new and much more convenient Form, adapted to the Use of Schools, and private Tuition. He

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has endeavoured to make the Elements of this Art as plain and intelligible as possible, without enhancing the Price of the Book, or swelling it to an undue Compass. Though the Accommodation of his own Pupils was, in the first instance, the principal Inducement of the Editor to the present Undertaking, an additional Motive, however, was, to present to the Public, at a moderate Expence, a faithful and complete Analysis of a valuable Work, originally published by Subscription, at One Gninea a Copy, which has been long out of Print, and is now become extremely scarce.

The following Lines, by the Rev. Henry Jackson, English Master of the Free Grammar-School, in Manchester, were addressed to Messrs. Harrop and Bottomley, the Printer and Engraver of Mr. Byrom's Short-Hand, the First Edition of which was published, at Manchester, in the Year 1767.

Ingenious Artists of *Mancunium's** Town,
Your Names stand fair for Honour and Renown;
By your joint Labours, *Byrom's* Art is shewn,
With Beauties that belong to his alone.
Clear and unbroken flow the level Lines,
And each smooth Stroke with simple Neatness joins;
With just Proportion all Contractions stand,
And plainly point a Master's skilful Hand.
If *Byrom's* Art immortalize his Name,
'Tis yours to give that Art to future Fame;
And while he wears alone his well-won Bays,
Be yours with him to share the grateful Meed of Praise.

* The Ancient Name of Manchester.

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THERE is, at this Time, a curious MS., in Chetham's Library, at the College, Manchester, written by the Author of the preceding Lines, and presented to that Institution by Mr. James Harrop, being the Book of Common Prayer, with the Psalter, or Psalms of David, neatly and uniformmly written after the Manner of Byrom's Short-hand.

MR. BYROM'S System of Short-hand is extremely simple, regular, and easy to be learnt; but there are few Treatises, on any Art or Science, perhaps, which are fully competent to furnish Learners with such ample Instructions as entirely to supersede the Help which may be derived from a living Instructor. Indeed, if every Particular were minutely detailed, and fully explained, so as to be level to the meanest Capacity, there is Reason to apprehend, that its Length would be tedious, and its Minuteness intolerable to those of greater Skill and Sagacity. In short, a Master will certainly be useful to the generality of Learners, and the Example of an experienced Penman, too, is often more efficacious, and affords greater Encouragement to the Pupil, than the most complete System of Precepts could possibly do, without that Advantage. From the present Publication, therefore, aided by the Stenographical Copy-book,* and the occasional

* Containing a complete Course of practical and instructive Lessons, with Select Specimens, for the Use of young Stenographers. The Plates, which are numerous, are neatly and well executed, and the whole is admirably calculated,

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Assistance of a judicious Instructor, any Person, of a tolerable Capacity, may, in a very short Time, acquire a competent Knowledge of the Art, so as to be able to write it readily for his own private Business, and with constant and persevering Practice, he may attain to that Degree of Perfection which will enable him to keep Pace with an *extempore* Speaker, either in the Senate, the Pulpit, or at the Bar.

With respect to the Second Part of this Treatise, upon Short-hand Abbreviations, the Editor takes the liberty of recommending, both to Teachers and Learners, not to attempt any of the Rules of Abbreviation till they are well acquainted with the Method laid down in the First Part, and can both read and write the System with nearly the same Ease as common Long-hand. Abbreviations will then be easy to them; but if they are encountered before the former Part is become familiar to the Writer, they will probably appear both difficult and perplexing; whereas they are not really so, in their own Nature, but, on the contrary,

by an easy and infallible Method of Instruction, to assist the Learner in acquiring a correct, uniform, and beautiful Style of writing Mr. Byrom's elegant System of Stenography.—The Superiority of Mr. Byrom's Method over every other that has been laid before the Public is very apparent, from its general Adoption by Persons who have examined and practised various other Systems; and the recent Improvements, introduced by the Editor of the present Publication, have tended very much to recommend it to professional and scientific Men.

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when sparingly and judiciously introduced, they give very little Trouble, and produce no Embarrassment to the more experienced Practitioner.

T. MOLINEUX.

Macclesfield, Cheshire,
1823.

Postscript.

THE following TESTIMONIES in Favour of MR. Byrom's System, will shew in what high Estimation it was formerly held by a discerning Public; and, at the same Time, may possibly induce many young Persons, of both Sexes, to give that Attention to the Subject, which its acknowledged Merit and Utility certainly deserve.

AMONGST the first Promoters and Recommenders of Mr. Byrom's New Method of Short-Hand, there were several Persons of Eminence and Distinction in the literary World; particularly The Right Honourable, the Earl of Morton, President of the Royal Society, (to whom, and the rest of the Fellows of that Society, the original Publication was inscribed;) The Lord Chancellor Pratt; His Grace the Duke of Queensberry; the Rev. Dr. Smith, Professor of Astronomy, and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; Dr. Taylor, Chancellor of Lincoln; the Rev. Charles Wesley; Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq.; JOHN HAUGHTON, of *Baguley*, Esq.; the Rev. John Clayton, one of the Fellows of the Collegiate Church, Manchester; and many other Persons of equal Eminence and Celebrity in the literary World. These Gentlemen have very justly observed, that, were the Public so far acquainted with the Usefulness of this Art, that it should be commonly received in their Intercourse with each other, taught early to Youth, and afterwards practised by them, when they came to be Men of Letters or Business, the

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Dispatch arising from it, with every other Advantage, would progressively increase, in Proportion to its more general Reception. Dr. Taylor, the Chancellor of Lincoln, as mentioned above, was one of the earliest Patrons of the original Work; he was, besides, a perfect Master of Mr. Byrom's System, which he looked upon as barely short of Perfection. He not only practised it himself, but taught it with Pleasure to as many of his Friends as were desirous of learning it.

Dr. Mavor, in the Introduction to his own System of Stenography, alluding to Mr. Byrom's Work, observes, Without critically examining the executive Part, of his Performance, it must be owned, that it is above the Reach of human Ingenuity to exceed his general Plan; which [he adds] must for ever be the Basis of every future rational System of Short-hand.

Of all the Treatises of Short-hand we have seen, (says the Rev. S. Greatheed, who, at that time, wrote for the Eclectic Review,) that of Byrom is the only One which is founded upon grammatical and philosophical *Data*, and properly adapted to the Genius of the English Language. It is, therefore, attainable with the greatest Ease, and is capable of being contracted to the utmost Brevity; it may be written with the greatest Clearness, Beauty, and Facility, and may be read, after any Distance of Time, without Error or Hesitation.

The Utility of this Art, in qualifying Persons for writing after a Speaker, is equally obvious and important, more particularly in *judicial* Transactions. It is also of great Use for Rapidity in Composition, and Facility in epistolary Communications; it likewise answers, on many Occasions, the Purpose of Secrecy, in private Memoranda; an Advantage, however, which is now daily diminishing, and must cease altogether, whenever the Practice, of any one System of Short-hand is universally adopted by the Public at large.

It may not be amiss to add, that Mr. Byrom's System of Short-hand has lately received the Sanction of Mr. Nicholson, the learned and ingenious Editor of the British Encyclopædia, having been introduced into that Work, under the article Stenography; and it is this System, also, which, in Preference to all others, has been selected for Publication in Dr. Rees's New Cyclopædia, or Uuniversal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO BYROM'S SHORT-HAND.

PART THE FIRST.

AS the attention of the Reader, on opening a Treatise of Short-hand, will naturally, in the first instance, be drawn to an examination of the Scheme of its Alphabet, it may not be amiss briefly to premise, that the Inventor of the present System, the late JOHN BYROM, A. M. and F. R. S., both in the selection of his various characters, and in the appropriation of them to their respective consonants, spared no pains in adjusting the whole of his Alphabet to the utmost nicety, by such an exact attention to trials and amendments as were absolutely necessary to ascertain a decided preference to any other which could possibly have been adopted. On this account, it is presumed that no change can now be made, either in the selection of the Short-hand marks, or in the peculiar appropriation of them to the different consonants, but what would be attended, on the whole, with considerable disadvantage.

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Our Short-hand Alphabet, then, consists of the following consonants, namely, *b*, *d*, *f* or *v*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s* or *z*, *t*, *w*, *x*, *y*; also the double consonants, *ch*, *sh*, and *th*. The letters *b*, *h*, *j*, *w*, *x*, *sh*, and *th*, are represented, in Short-hand, by two characters each, and the consonant *l*, by three different characters. In general, the different characters assigned to one and the same letter are designed to facilitate the joining of different consonants in any given word, one of the characters being sometimes more convenient, and sometimes the other, for that purpose.

We have observed that there are two marks or characters, allotted to the consonant *b*. When these marks are used singly, they denote, respectively, the two common words, *be*, and *but*. In all other cases the writer is at liberty to employ either the one or the other character, optionally, as may appear to him most convenient in joining, them with other consonant letters. The character which represents the consonant *d*, when it is written singly, not being joined to, or connected with, any other Short-hand mark, stands for the very common word, *and*. The same character is also used, at the beginning of words, to denote the prepositions, *ad-*, *de-*, or *dis-*; and, at the end of words, it denotes the termination *-ed*. Most of the other Short-hand

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characters have, in like manner, the same threefold power of denoting, first, a common word; second, a preposition, (which, in long-hand, is prefixed to a word, and becomes a constituent part of it;) and, third, a termination, being the ending or latter part of a word. The same Short-hand characters, however, when they are used in composition, that is, being actually joined to other consonants, or having vowel points annexed to them, represent, neither more nor less, than the particular and individual consonant which is assigned to each mark, according to the Table of the Alphabet, which exhibits, at one view, all the Short-hand characters, with the various words, prepositions, and terminations, represented by them. The Short-hand Alphabet is also printed separately, on a card, forming, in all cases, an easy and very convenient mode of reference. The next consonant, it may be observed, is *f* or *v*, the latter being, in general, represented by the same mark as f; though, occasionally, it may be useful to distinguish it from the former, by making the stroke *a little thicker*. A similar distinction is also occasionally made, whenever it may appear either useful or necessary, between the letters *s* and *z*, which having nearly the same power, are generally signified, by one and the same horizontal straight line. When

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they are distinguished from each other, the letter *z* is made a little thicker than the *s*.

THERE are two characters assigned to each of the looped letters, *h*, *j*, *w*, and *sh*, in one of which the loop or twirl is at the top, and in the other, at the lower extremity, or bottom, of the line. The first character only, for each of those letters, having the twirl at the top of the line, is that which is invariably used in composition, that is, when they are respectively joined to other Short-hand marks.

THE three characters which are appropriated to the single consonant *l*, are occasionally used, at the option of the Writer, to denote that letter, being severally joined to other characters, according to the nature of those marks with which they may happen to be connected.

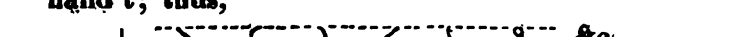
THESE general observations on the Short-hand characters may suffice, for the present, as more particular remarks will hereafter be made on each single character, as they respectively occur in the usual order of the consonants. In the mean time, however, it will be necessary to explain the method of representing, as occasion may require, the different vowels, whether initial, intermediate, or final, since, without that knowledge, every attempt, either to read or write words in which vowels are used, would certainly be premature and ineffectual.

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Of Voiwëls.

Containing Directions for ascertaining their respective Positions, with an improved Method of representing, in Short-hand, Diphthongs or double Vowels, and of distinguishing the different Vowels, when they are used singly, to represent words.

ALL the perpendicular and inclined letters, in Short-hand, are made to touch, as it were, two imaginary horizontal lines, running parallel to each other, and whose distance or breadth is determined by the length of the Short-hand t; thus,

 &c.

THE space between these two parallel lines, in which are comprised all the Short-hand characters, is supposed to be divided into five equal parts, reckoning from the top to the bottom, correspondiug to the five vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*. The first position, at the top of the line, is assigned to the vowel *a*; the next, or second position, being a little lower, that is, between the top and the middle of the Short-hand line, is the place of the vowel *e*; the middle, or third position, is the vowel *i*; a little lower, between the middle and the bottom, *o*; and the fifth or last position, at the bottom of the line, *u*.— These five different positions of the vowel points are easily distinguished and remembered.— The vowels, used singly, denote, first, at the top

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of the line, the indefinite article *a*; in the middle of the line, the pronoun *I*; the fourth position, being the vowel *o*, represents the interjection *O* or *Oh*,* and the vowel *u*, at the bottom of the line, stands for the pronoun *you*. Thus,

Vowels.		*Common Words.*
a,	.	The article, A.
e,	.	
i,	•	The pronoun, I.
o,	.	The interjection, O!
u,	. or ◟	The pronoun, you.

This improved method of distinguishing the different vowels, *when they are used singly*, will be found particularly useful, especially at the beginning of a sentence.—The vowels *a* and *o* are represented by similar points, but are nevertheless easily distinguished, the one, *a*, being at the top of the Short-hand line, and the other, *o*, very near the bottom of the line. The vowel *e* is never used alone; and the remaining vowels, *i* and *u*, are here represented by distinct marks, the former, *i*, standing for the important pronoun I, being a *larger* point than is usually made for the same vowel, when joined to a con-

* As the latter interjection, *oh!*, has not precisely the same meaningg as the former, since it implies, what the other does not, *pain*, *sorrow*, or *surprise*, it is sometimes expedient to denote it, in Short-hand, by proper letters, *oh*; and the simple interjection of *wishing*, or *exclamation*, by the vowel *a* only.—The substantive *eye*, and its plural, *eyes*, may be more accurately written, in Short-hand ◝ *ey*, and ◝ *eys*.

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sonant, and the pronoun *you*, is represented, either by the common vowel point, or, for greater precision, by a small *f*, shorter than the same character when it denotes the termination, *-ful*. These common words, *A*, *O!* *I*, and *you*, occurring so frequently at the beginning of sentences, some more effectual method of distinguishing them appeared to be absolutely necessary, in order to remove that uncertainty which sometimes occurred in the reading of MS. Short-hand.

The comma, semicolon, colon, and the notes of interrogation and exclamation, as they do not resemble any of the Short-hand marks, may always be used, as in long hand, when they are deemed useful or necessary; but for a period, this mark ₒ and sometimes a double comma ,, may be used, instead of the usual full point.

The same relative position of the several vowel points is also to be observed, when they precede or follow any of the vertical or inclined characters, at least when those characters are written downwards. The vowels which precede the consonant are placed before, or on the left side of the character, and those which follow, on the contrary side. It is proper to observe, that the vowel points are always reckoned from the beginning of each consonant mark. When, therefore, any Short-hand letter is evidently

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which might, without the vowel points, be taken for one another.

2. ALL words having only one consonant, (excepting those which are given in the column entitled 'Words,' in the Short-hand Alphabet,) must always have the proper vowel or vowels annexed; as *by* ⌒, *at* ⌉, *to* ⌊, *easy* ÷, &c. A single consonant, without any distinguishing vowel point, would denote only that particular word, assigned to it in the Alphabet. Thus, the first mark for *b*, without any vowel point, denotes the word *be*; the letter *t* stands for *the*, and the letter *s* represents, according to its position in the Short-hand parallels, the three words, *as*, *is*, and *us*.

3. A word of more than one syllable, having a long vowel in it, must generally have that vowel expressed; because the long vowel being found in that syllable which is most distinctly heard in pronunciation, affords the greatest help for reading. As *private* ⌒, priv t, *miscellaneous* ⌒, m s lan s. Nevertheless, when a word of more than one syllable consists of several consonants, even the long vowel may frequently be omitted.

4. WHEN the negative prepositions *im-*, *un-*, *ir-*, are prefixed to words beginning with the same consonant with which those preposi-

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tions respectively end, the incipient* vowel must always be expressed; as *immortal* , im rt l, *unnatural* , un t r l, *irreligion* , ir l ch n (*ch* for *g*), because the same consonant marks, without the vowel points, would represent the words *mortal, natural, religion.*

5. In all words which have neither incipient, terminative, nor long vowel, express no vowel at all, unless some peculiar circumstance may render it expedient or necessary to deviate from the general Rule.

6. As the horizontal Short-hand characters may be placed, at the option of the Writer, at the top, in the middle, or at the bottom of the line, the intermediate vowel may sometimes be *indicated*, without being actually inserted, by the position of those characters. As *same* , at the top of the line, *sin* , in the middle, and being placed at the bottom of the line, *sun* , to *indicate* the different vowels, *a*, *i*, and *u*.

Examples for Illustration.

See Stenographical Copy-Book, Plate IX.

Line 1. *At, et, it, ot, ut; eat, out.*

N. B. The large consonants, at the beginning of each

* It is somewhat remarkable that the word *incipient* it not inserted in the regular alphabetical series of Johnson's Dictionary, although it is used, in the same work, to explain the word *initial*, to which it is indeed nearly synonymous.

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line, are designed to exhibit, at one view, the position of the *three* principal vowels, *a*, *i*, and *u*; and likewise of all the *five* vowels, whether they precede or follow the respective consonants to which they are attached.

Line 2. *Ta*, *te*, *ti*, *to*, *tu*; *tea*, *too*, *toi* (for *toy*,) *toe*.
Line 5. *Ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*, *ur*; *air*, *ear*, *our*, *o'r for o'er*,
Line 6. *Ra*, *re*, *ri*, *ro*, *ru*; *rai* for *ray*, *roe*, *rue*.

In the horizontal characters, such as *k* ⌐, *q* ⌐, or *s* —, the vowels which precede the consonant are placed *above* the character, reckoning the vowels from left to right, and those which follow the consonant, *below*; as in the following Examples.

Line 3. *As*, *es*, *is*, *os*, *us*; *eas* for *ease*, (the final *e* being generally omitted, except in a few words, such as *odd*, *ode*—*far*, *fare*, &c.) *ise* for *ice*, the Short-hand *s* being always used to express the soft sound of *c*. Indeed the letter c has no appropriate character in the Short-hand alphabet, its hard sound being represented by the Short-hand *k*, and its soft sound, by *s*.
Line 4. *Sa*, *se*, *si*, *so*, *su*; *sai* for *say*, *sea*, *see*.

In the semicircular letters *m* ⌒, *n* ⌣, *g* ⌣, and *ch* ⌒, the different positions of the several vowel points are not quite so easily understood, and, to a learner, these positions have the *appearance* of irregularity. The vowel *i*, when it *precedes* any of these consonants, is always placed *above*, exactly over the centre or

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middle of the curve, whether its form be convex or concave. Thus, *im* ⌒, *ich* ⌒, *in* ⌒, *ig* ⌒. On the contrary, when the vowel *i* follows any of these consonants, it is, of course, always placed *below*, exactly *under* the centre or middle of the curve. As *mi* ⌒, *chi* ⌒, *ni* ⌒, *gi* ⌒. The vowels *a*, *e*, and *o*, *u*, when they precede the same curvilineal letters, are placed on the left side of the curve, the vowels *a* and *e* being, of course, on the outside, and the other two, *o* and *u*, within the curve, and consequently those four vowels are all on the left side of the curve. The places of the same vowels, when they *follow* those consonants, are exactly the reverse of those which precede them. Thus,

am, *em*; *om*, *um*, ⌒
ma, *me*; *mo*, *mu*, ⌒
an, *en*; *on*, *un*, ⌒
na, *ne*; *no*, *nu*, ⌒

In placing these vowels, then, it is manifest that, when the two first vowels, *a* and *e*, are on the *outside* of the curve, the other two vowels, *o* and *u*, are *within* it; and, *vice versa*, when the two former vowels are placed *within* the curve, the two latter stand *without*. Now this arrangement of the vowels is, in all respects, perfectly agreeable to the general rule already laid down, namely, the vowels which *precede* a consonant

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being always either *above*, or *before* the mark, and those which *follow*, either *below*, or *after* the character. See Plate IX.

Line 7. *Am, em, im, om, um; aim.*
Line 8. *Ma, me, mi, mo, mu: mai* for *may.*
Line 9. *An, en, in, on, un; e'en.*
Line 10. *Na, ne, ni, no, nu.*

When a vowel comes between two consonants, it may be referred to either of them, and seems therefore to have two positions, by joining it either to the first consonant, as following that letter, or prefixing it to the latter, as coming before it. But in those consonants which form an angle when joined, and especially an *acute* angle, it is, in fact, the case of the middle vowel only; for *a* and *e* can only be properly and distinctly placed *after* the first consonant, and *o* and *u*, *before* the last; because if *a* and *e* were prefixed to the latter of the two consonants, in the narrow part of the angle, it would be impossible to distinguish them from the vowels *u* and *o*, when referred to the first consonant. The middle vowel, *i*, may, without any risk of ambiguity, be attached to either of the two consonants; though, in general, it seems to be most regular and natural to annex the three leading vowels, *a*, *e*, and *i*, to the first consonant, pre-

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fixing the two last vowels, *o* and *u*, to the second consonant. See Plate IX.

Line 11. *Ra t, re t, ri t; r it, r ot, r ut; rout, root.*
Line 12. *Ta r, te r, ti r; t ir, t or, t ur; tear, tour.*

See Plate X.

Line 1. *Fa r, fe r, fi r; f ir, f or, f ur; fair, fear, four.*
Line 2. *Fa l, fe l, fi l; f il, f ol, f ul; fail, feel, file.*
Line 3. *Ra s, re s, ri s; r is, r os, r us; raise, rays* (the plural number being denoted by the addition of a short *s* to the singular noun, *ray*, or *rai*, as it is spelled in Short-hand,) *raze, rice, rose.*
Line 4. *Ta s, te s, ti s; t is, t os, t us; 'tis, its, tease, teas* (the plural of tea.)
Line 5. *Ra n, re n, ri n; r in, r on, r un; rain, rein, ruin.*
Line 6. *Ba k, be k, bi k; b ik, b ok, b uk; box* (*ks* that is ⌐, being always substituted for *x*, when that letter occurs either in the middle, or at the end of any word,) *books, beak.*
Line 7. *Sa s, se s, si s; s is, s os, s us; seize, seas.*
Line 8. *Ma t, me t, mi t; m it, m ot, m ut; meat, meet, moat, mute.*
Line 9. *Na t, ne t, ni t; n it, n ot, n ut; neat, nout,* for *nought*, the letters *gh*, in the middle or at the end of syllables, being generally silent, are consequently omitted in Short-hand.
Line 10. *Ma n, me n, mi n; m in, m on, m un; main, mean, moon. Amen.*
Line 11. *Na n, ne n, ni n; n in, n on, n un; noun, noon.*
Line 12. *Fin* (*i* short, or any other short vowel, being occasionally represented by a smaller point,) *fine*

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(*i* long, a fuller point,) *vine* (the letter *v*, in this word, being made thicker, to represent that letter, and to distinguish it from the preceding word, *fine*,) *lin*, *lion*, *loin*, *refulgence*, *Æsculapius*, *abstemiously*. In this word, as well as in the word *facetiously*, all the vowels occur, and in the same order in which they are usually reckoned, viz. *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y*.

Remark.

It may not be amiss to apprise* the Learner, that the preceding examples are here given, not as the common method of expressing the words in question, but principally for the purpose of elucidating the positions of the different vowels, whether single or compound, in order that the Writer may be able to insert them, with propriety, whenever they are judged necessary; and when judiciously selected, and rather sparingly introduced, they contribute, in no small degree, to the legibility of Short-hand,—the want of which most essential quality, in other Systems of Stenography, has frequently been urged as an insuperable objection to Short-hand in general.

* As the primitive words *advise*, *comprise*, *demise*, *premise*, *promise*, *surprise*, &c., are almost invariably written with an *s*, it is certainly more uniform and regular to write the word *apprise* with the same letter, though, I am well aware, it is very generally printed with *z*; but without any assignable reason for such a deviation. With respect to the very numerous class of words, then, ending in *ise* or *ize*, in which there is often much diversity and inconsistency, the following rule may be found useful; and as it contradicts no more authorities than it confirms, no reasonable objection can be urged against it. Where the word is, with respect to our own language, a primitive word, use the termination *ise*, and where it is derived from another English word, use *ize*, the latter being considered as the regular English formative in all such cases. As *apologize* from *apology*, *authorize* from *author*, *patronize* from *patron*, *philosophize* from *philosophy*, *tranquillize* from *tranquil*, &c.

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OBSERVATIONS ON PLATE I, STENOGRAPHICAL COPY-BOOK.

The Introductory Exercise.

THIS Plate contains the characters which compose the Short-hand Alphabet, (exclusive of the vowels,) in three different sizes or proportions, large, middle, and small. The second, or middle size, is that which is most convenient for general practice. The smaller size is occasionally useful for notes and quotations; and the larger size is chiefly recommended to learners, when they begin to write Short-hand.—The Student, indeed, at his first outset, should be particularly attentive to the exact formation and just proportion of all the characters, which, if correctly made, and written in the neatest and most approved manner, have always a regular and beautiful appearance, an excellence to which no other System of Short-hand has the same pretensions. The Learner, therefore, should principally aim at neatness, precision, and accuracy, rather than expedition, as that will easily be attained by constant practice, and regular application. Much of the legibility of Short-hand, as well as its beauty, certainly depends on the skill and accuracy with which the characters are formed. It will be found, in general, that good draughtsmen, and those who excel in writing the common long-hand, are also the neatest and most correct writers of Short-hand; since good writing depends chiefly upon command of hand, joined to a certain imitative genius, without which it is equally impossible to excel, either in penmanship or drawing. Possessing this faculty of imitation, and having the perfect use of his eyes and right-hand, as Lord Chesterfield has justly observed in one of his Letters to his Son, a person may easily

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write, not only Short-hand, but any other hand which inclination or necessity may prompt him to attempt.

The consonants *f*, *v*, and *s*, *z*, are not here distinguished from each other, as they are in the annexed table of the Alphabet, being, for the most part, signified by one and the same character.

In the lower part of the Plate, the Short-hand characters are divided into three distinct classes, viz. perpendicular, inclined, and horizontal. The perpendicular characters, being seven letters, are *t*, *h*, *w*, *d*, *p*, *sh*, and *j*.

Of the ten inclined characters, five lean from right to left, as in common long-hand, viz., *r*, *l*, *x*, *b*, and *th*; but many of these characters, when joined to other letters, are written from the bottom, upwards. The other five characters, which incline in an opposite direction, from left to right, are always written downwards, viz. *f*, *l*, *y*, *b*, and *th*.

The seven horizontal characters, written from left to right, are *s*, *k*, *q*, *m*, *n*, *g*, and *ch*.

The last line contains the following sentence, from a letter of H. K. White's:

'*There is no art, however trivial, that does not require some application at first.*

The Short-hand characters which denote these words, may be explained in long-hand, thus;

Th r is no art, h v v trivial, that do s n t req r som apl cation at f rst.

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The Short-hand Alphabet,

With the Common Words, the Prepositions, and Terminations, which the Alphabetical Characters respectively denote.

		Words.	*Prepositions.*	*Terminations.*
B		Be; but.	Ab-, Be-	-able, -ible
d		And.	Ad-, De-	-ed.
f; v		Of.	For-	-ify, -ful
g		Again. Against.	---	---
h		Have; had.	---	---
j		Judge; just.	---	---
k		Can. --- Could.	Com-, Con-, Contra-	-ical, -icle, ---
l		All; always; altogether.	---	---
m		Am. --- Amongst.	Magni-, Mis, Omni-	ment. --- ---
n		An. In. Under.	Ante-, *or* anti-, Inter., *or* in-, Under-, *or* un-	-ence, -ent, -ness
p		Upon.	Pre-, Pro-	---
q		Question.	---	---
r		Or.	Re-	-ary. *Also*, -ing.
s; z		As. Is. Us.	Satis-, Circum-, Super-, *or* sub-	-ation, -etion, -ition, -otion, -ation. *Also*, ----, -self, ----, -soever, ----
t		The.	Trans-	-ity.
w		Will; would.	With-	-ward.
x		Except; exercise.	Ex-; extra-	---
y		Yet.	---	---
ch		Which.	---	-wich.
sh		Shall; should.	---	-ship.
th		That.	---	-eth.
etc.		&c.	---	---

Characters used to represent Figures.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
									

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Miscellaneous Remarks.

THE present System of Short-hand, consisting principally of upright characters, and such as incline from left to right, is very different in the style and method of writing it, from common long-hand, which has a uniform regular slope from right to left. Whenever any proper name occurs, for instance, or any particular word or figure, is to be expressed in long-hand, the Short-hand writer naturally makes a little change or shift in his position, in order to write the long-hand characters with greater ease, and to preserve the usual inclination or slope of the characters. And this circumstance proves, beyond a doubt, that there is, in fact, very little in the mode of writing Short-hand, at least according to the System of Mr. Byrom, that is strictly analogous to that of common long-hand. Short-hand, therefore, may be reckoned among the perpendicular hands, such as engrossing, or German text; for, though some of the characters do slope to the left, yet there is a much greater proportion of them, exclusive of the horizontal characters, which are either perpendicular, or slope from left to right. It is therefore very proper, in writing Short-hand, to place

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the paper, not in an oblique direction, but in a straight or parallel position, so that the writer may be equally prepared to form any of the characters, whether they are perpendicular, horizontal, or inclined.

It has already been remarked that all the perpendicular and inclined letters are made to touch, as it were, two imaginary parallel straight lines, the distance between those lines being measured by the length of the Short-hand *t*. These letters, however, are frequently, for greater convenience, and to preserve the uniformity of the writing, made only half their usual size, two of them being included between the same parallels; thus, in writing the word *foot*, we make the consonants f t , between the same parellels,—*glad* , g l d, and *table* , tabl.

To avoid the inconvenience of having three characters in depth, the letter *b* may sometimes be substituted for *p*; as in the word *stupid*, write *stubid* , instead of *stupid* . Very few words of this description occur, requiring three characters in depth, and when they do, the inconvenience may be somewhat lessened, by beginning a little higher, and making the last character a little lower, than the prescribed limits of the Short-hand parallels, without materially injuring either the beauty or uniformity of the writing. In cases of extreme adversity

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however, it is generally better to divide the word into two component parts, writing the two parts very near each other, to indicate that they belong to one and the same word.

When the letters *m* ⌒ and *n* ⌣ are joined together, they are not each of them made complete, in this manner, ⌒⌣, but a small part is cut off from each character, thus *mn* ⌒⌣; by which means the general uniformity of the writing is better preserved. In the same manner, the inclined letters, when joined with *m*, or *n*, are not made complete, but running into one another, lose each a part; as *mf* ⌒╲, not ⌒╲. In like manner, the rest of the curvilineal letters, when joined together, run smoothly into one another, avoiding that stopping of the pen which the forming of an angle would otherwise occasion; as, for example, *mp* is written thus ⌒◠, not ⌒◠. In most other cases, however, it is useful to mark, with precision, the exact point of concurrence, and to shew where one consonant ends, and the next begins; as in the letters *dm*, *md*, *dr*, *rd*, *ds*, *sd*, *sr*, *&c.* See the annexed Plates, shewing, in two parts, the most approved methods of joining all the Short-hand characters, which, if duly attended to, is calculated to secure that uniformity of style I wish to recommend to those who practise Mr. Byrom's excellent System of Short-hand.

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THE letter *t* is sometimes used for *th*, which is known by writing the adjoining character only half its usual size; as *thr* ⌐, *thm* ⌐, &c.

EXCEPT in the foregoing case, where the letter *t* is occasionally used to denote *th*, a letter of half size, when it is made *optionally*, always indicates that the adjoining character is to be resolved into *two* parts, each part denoting a letter; as *pr r* ⌐, *r lf* ⌐, *sw t* ⌐, &c. When there is no other consonant joined to the inclined letter *r* /, or *f* \, the lengthening of them, by a greater inclination than usual, indicates that they are to be resolved into two letters; as *error* /, er r; *feoffee* \, f fe. In general it is better, and more perspicuous in regard to the vowel points, to make a small break in the middle of these characters, as is usually done in the letters s and t, writing the words *error* and *feoffee*, thus; / and \.

WHEN two *t's* form a word, or happen to follow each other in the same word, with an intervening vowel between them, a little break must be made in the middle of the character, thus t t ⌐, for *taught*, est t ⌐, for *estate*. The same expedient may occasionally be used to denote two s's, particularly where it is necessary to introduce a vowel between them; as siz —, for the word *size*. In a few cases, however, instead of a break in the middle of the character,

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it is more easy and expeditious, perhaps, to draw a small stroke through the character meant to represent two letters; as in the words  *butler*, *miller*, &c.

WHERE a letter joins not well with the preceding one, we sometimes borrow the opposite character, as *q*  for *k* , and *k* for *q*; or substitute another letter of nearly the same sound, in its stead, as *sh*  for *ch* , and *ch* for *sh* or *g*, writing  *stq* for *stk*,  *fikur* for *figure*,  *chursh* for *church*,  *imachine* for *imagine*,  for *Manchester*, *pach* for *page*, &c.

THE alphabetical prepositions and terminations, though generally made separate, and expressed by single consonants, are occasionally joined, as constituent parts of the word to which they belong. The Short-hand prepositions, when used separately, are designed, sometimes to shorten words, but very frequently they are used out of mere convenience, and for the purpose of avoiding an awkward combination of consonants, where the subsequent part of the word would not join well to the prepositional part. The same observations will apply, in a degree, to the use of Short-hand terminations, which are, for the most part, expressed by single consonants, detached, at the end of words; though, when occasion requires, they are some-

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times written at length, and joined to the former part of the word. For example, the word *exhibit*, is best written in two parts, thus , the letter  *x*, in Short-hand, denoting the preposition *ex-*. But in the word *extract* , there is no necessity for writing the preposition separately. The termination *-ed*, is generally expressed in Short-hand by the letter (*d*, placed at the end of the word to which it belongs; though, in many common words, it is often joined to the preceding part of the word. Thus, in the word *received*, the preposition *re-* is joined, and the termination *-ed*, detached, as . On the contrary, in the word *rehearsed*, write the prepositional part separate, and join the letter *d* for the terminational part, thus . In a few words, both the preposition and the termination are written separately, in which case, each word consists of three distinct parts, as *understanding* . Here the first character *n* denotes the preposition *under-*; then follows the middle part of the word, containing the letters *st nd*; and, lastly, for the third part, the little mark , placed as a termination, denotes the final syllable *-ing*.

ACCORDING to the principles contained in Mr. Byrom's Treatise, every writer of his System has a right to enlarge the number of prepositions and terminations, *ad libitum*, for his

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own *private* use and convenience, provided he observe this general rule respecting the appropriation of the Short-hand characters for that purpose, *viz.*, that the consonant used to denote any particular preposition or termination, must be found in such preposition or termination respectively. This may be very convenient in some cases, where the consonants of which the word is composed join not well together, or cannot easily be kept within the usual parallels. But in common practice, there are few prepositions and terminations necessary or useful, besides those set down in the Table of the Short-hand Alphabet. In a few instances, however, I have ventured to extend the use of some of the consonants to denote certain prepositions, not inserted in Mr. Byrom's original scheme The Short-hand character for the letter *n*, placed at the bottom of the line, is sometimes used to denote the preposition *un-*, as in the word *unhappy*; the Short-hand *p* may denote *pe-* in such words as *peculiar*, *pedestrian*, &c., and, in like manner, the Short-hand *t* may denote *to-*, in the very common word *together*. The Short-hand *d* is sometimes used, as a preposition, to express *di-*, as well as *de-*; as in the words *di-gest*, *di-verge*, *di-vide*, &c. In each of these cases, the latter part of the word plainly shews that the prepositional part is peculiar to those words; and

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the frequency of their occurrence renders them intelligible to the reader at first sight. The method of dividing various words into two component parts, as recommended in a subsequent part of this Work, is applicable to most cases where the consonants join not well together, or cannot, without such expedient, be easily kept within the parallels.

THE prepositions *com-*, and *con-*, are hardly ever used singly; they are, nevertheless, very useful, in composition, to denote double and treble prepositions, with which some words begin, and on that account principally, they were first inserted, and are still retained, in the Short-hand Alphabet.

WHEN there are different ways of joining the same letters together, we should accustom ourselves to the best and most lineal. The sameness of the entire figure, as well as the identity of its component letters, is certainly worth the writer's while to preserve, as it facilitates mutual reading among those who practice the same System of Short-hand. There is a kind of mechanism in the case, by which we more easily apprehend, at first sight, what is conformable to a general standard, than when the attention is distracted with any considerable deviations from that standard, producing an unusual appearance in the writing.

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The Characters joined. 1st part.

PL. II.

		b	d	ſv	g	kq	l	m
B	⋀							
D	(							
FV	\							
G	⋐							
H	٩							
J	٩							
K	⌐							
L	۱۴۹							
M	⌒							
N	⌣							
P	)							
Q	⌐							
R	/							
S Z	—							
T	\|							
W	۴							
X	۷۹							
Y	٩			---	---			
Ch	٥				---			
Sh	۴				---			
Th	۷۷	---	---		---			

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The Characters joined. 2nd part.

PL.III.

	n	p	r	sz	t	ch	sh	th
B								
D						---		
FV								
G						---		
H								
J						---	---	---
K								
L								
M								
N						---		
P								
Q								
R								
SZ								
T								
W								
X			---			---	---	---
Y		---				---	---	
Ch							---	---
Sh						---	---	
Th		---				---	---	---

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Rules for Spelling.

THE general method of writing words, in Short-hand, is by joining together the principal consonants of which they are composed, the vowels, when they are deemed necessary, being added after the consonants are made. Besides the vowels, which may *generally* be omitted, there are, it is manifest, in our common method of spelling in long-hand, many more consonants used than what are absolutely necessary to distinguish the words. In selecting the particular consonants by which we mean to denote any word in Short-hand, we must not, in general, employ more than are wanted to express its sound. The principal direction, therefore, is, "SPELL AS YOU PRONOUNCE." The nature of writing, that is, of expressing sounds by corresponding characters, supposes that every character has its appropriate sound. If, then, custom has introduced more characters than are necessary for that purpose, we are not obliged to follow it; provided the characters we retain are abundantly sufficient to discover to us the identical word we want to express. But as we are under no obligation to follow custom, where we can leave it with advantage, neither are we to desert it, where any advantage may be obtained by

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following it. In short, we are at liberty to make use of all aids which nature affords against custom, or which custom furnishes against nature; or even to disregard both, if we can secure any essential point without minding either. Thus the letters *bo, tho, nebr*, are quite sufficient to express the words *beau, though, neighbour*.

No letters are to be doubled in Short-hand, unless some vowel comes between them; as *letter*, *fall*; *paper*, *candid*. In the two first examples, the letters *t* and *l* are not doubled; but in the words *paper* and *candid*, it is necessary to write both the consonants, because of the intervening vowels, *a* and *i*.

The occasional insertion of consonants, however, which are not distinctly sounded in pronunciation, is often conducive to perspicuity, and sometimes to greater facility of execution. This is more particularly useful in the writing of proper names, and such words as begin with a quiescent consonant, which ought generally to be retained in Short-hand, because the first letter of any word, it is obvious, furnishes no small assistance, to the reader. Thus, *l mb*, for *lamb*; *t lk*, for *talk*; *t mbs*, for *tombs*; *wr ting*, for *writing*; *y r* (instead of *ur*), for *your*; *gnat*; *r mbl r*, for *rambler*; *S lf rd*, for Salford. But when the consonants in any word are sufficiently numerous,

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the general Rule, in regard to spelling, should always be adhered to; as *Wnsda* ⌐ᵕ·, for *Wednesday*; *Krsms* ⌒ᵕ⌒, for *Christmas*.

Examples for Illustration.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate II, Lines 1, 12.

1. *Acquire*, Aq r,
Address, Adr s,
Adieu, Adu,
Answer, Ans r,
Atmosphere, Atm sf r,
Avoid, Av d,
Believe, B liev,
Body, B dy,
Careless, Karl s,
Chaos. Kaos.
2. *Character*, K r kt r,
Common, K m n,
Custom, K st m,
Daughter; Dat r,
Debt, Dat,
Difference, D f r ns,
Draught, Dr ft,
Earth, Erth,
Employ. Emply.
3. *Endeavour*, End v r,
Eternal, Et rn l,
Every, Ev ry,
Foreign, For n,
Generally, G n r li,
Handsome, H ns m,
Happy, H py,
Heaven, Hev n,
High, Hi,
However. H v r.

4. *Idleness*, Idln s,
Illustrious, Il str s,
Insert, Ins rt,
Island, Il nd,
Know, Kno,
Laugh, Laf,
Little, L tl,
Lustre, L str,
Maker. M k r.
5. *Manifest*, M n f st,
Manner, M n r,
Manufacture, M n f ktr,
May, Ma,
Mental, M nt l,
Method, M th d,
Might, Mit,
Miniature, M n tur,
Music. Musik.
6. *Nature*, N t r,
Necessary, N s s ry,
Neither. N th r.
7. *Never*, N v r.
Observe, Obs rv,
Once, Ons,
Passion, Pass n,
People, P pl,
Paper, P p r,
Philosopher, F l s f r,
Physic, Fis k,

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	Power,	Poer,	*Sentence,*	S nt ns,
	Practice.	Pr kt s.	*Sermon,*	S rm n,
8.	*Principal,*	Pr ns p l,	*Servant,*	S rv nt,
	Profile,	Pr fil,	*Select,*	S l kt,
	Pronounce,	Pr n ns,	*Spell,*	Sp l,
	Proper,	Pr p r,	*Suppose,*	Sup s,
	Purpose,	Purp s,	*Tempt,*	T mt,
	Quarter,	Qu rt r,	*Thought,*	Thot,
	Quench,	Qu nsh,	*Thousand.*	Th s nd.
	Query,	Qu ry,	11. *Through,*	Thro,
	Rational.	Ras n l.	*Used,*	Us d,
9.	*Receive,*	R s v,	*Value,*	Valy,
	Render,	R nd r,	*Vice,*	Vis,
	Restless,	R stl s,	*Victuals,*	Vit ls,
	Scarcely,	Skarsly,	*Virtue,*	V rtu,
	Scatter.	Skat r,	*Wonder,*	W nd r,
	Sceptic,	Skept k,	*Worthy,*	W rthy,
	Sceptre,	Septr,	*Except,*	Exp kt,
	Schism,	Sism,	*Yesterday.*	Y st rda.
	School.	Skool,	12. *Zeal,*	Zeal,
10.	*Seminary,*	S m n ry,	*Zephyr.*	Zef r.

*** The letters *cm* and *cn*, denoted in Short-hand by *km* and *kn*, when they occur at the beginning of words, are usually *contracted* () in a peculiar manner, as in the words *common* and *know*, in the preceding Examples. This contraction, or shortening of the first character *c*, will be explained hereafter, and illustrated by suitable examples.—*See Observations on the Letter K.*

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Observations

ON THE DIFFERENT SHORT-HAND CHARACTERS, AS THEY OCCUR IN THE ALPHABET;

With appropriate Examples, to illustrate the various Uses of each Letter.

In the Examples which are subjoined to the following Observations, the whole word is first printed in Italics, and the explanatory letters which follow, in Roman, shew the characters that are used in Short-hand, to represent each word respectively. The words which occur under any particular letter may, in general, be divided into four classes:—

1. Miscellaneous Words, beginning with that letter which forms the subject of the annexed Observations.

2. Some common Word, or Words, expressed by the same letter or character, standing alone.

3. Words beginning with a preposition, the prepositional part being denoted by the same letter, placed separately, but always sufficiently near the other part of the word, to prevent its being mistaken for a single and distinct word. And,

4. Words ending with a termination, such termination being represented by the same letter, annexed, but not joined to the preceding part of the word. The prepositions and terminations secure alike both the beauty and the brevity of the Short-hand characters, (which in many cases, could not otherwise be preserved,) and render arbitrary marks altogether needless and superfluous.

It may be expedient for the young Stenographer, to avail himself of ruled lines, placed under his paper, in order that the relative position of the different vowel points may be

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more easily ascertained. This is particularly useful in epistolary correspondence, where the Short-hand is to be read by another person. On this account, too, I have in general recommended the insertion of a greater number of vowel points than might otherwise be deemed necessary, especially in single detached words, that have no connexion with one another. The occasional insertion of vowels gives very little additional trouble to an experienced writer, and they afford great facility to the reading of Short-hand. At the same time it may be proper to caution the writer against an unnecessary, and therefore injudicious, multiplication of vowel points, whenever the situation, or obvious connexion of the words, renders such an aid superfluous. For instance, in writing either of the words, *dear*, or *sir*, in a separate and unconnected state, it might possibly be useful to give the intermediate vowels, in order to distinguish those words, in particular, from many others which are composed of exactly the same consonants; but when the same words are used, in obvious connexion, as at the beginning of a letter, the consonants alone, without a single vowel, would certainly be sufficient. By corresponding in Short-hand, three times as much may be communicated, in the same paper, as by common writing, and a still greater proportion of time saved, without having recourse to Short-hand Abbreviations, excepting, perhaps, those very common Contractions which soon become familiar to every writer. These advantages occasioned the late excellent Mr. *Job Orton*, who carried on a very extensive correspondence with his friends (by means of a System of Short-hand, very inferior to that invented by Mr. Byrom,) sometimes to say, when much indisposed, at the close of his letters, "*Blessed be God for* SHORT-HAND!"

As to the kind of pen used for writing Short-hand, no particular directions need be given. For writing it, however, with peculiar neatness and accuracy, crow-quill pens are the best, both for durability, and the correctness with which the

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characters may be formed. In taking down lectures, heads of sermons, and public trials or debates, two or three excellent black-lead pencils, previously prepared, will be found very convenient. If the lead be of the best quality, the point of the pencil seldom wants repairing, and the stroke of a good lead pencil is sufficiently clear and permanent for the purposes above mentioned. The best lead pencils I have lately met with, are made by Brookman and Langdon, of different degrees of hardness, according to the particular purpose for which they are required. Those of the hardest quality, for Engineering, are distinguished by the mark HH, near the end of the pencil; and those for Architecture and Short-hand, being not quite so hard as the former, by the mark H.

In the different Plates which contain the Series of Elementary Lessons, or Examples of words, in Short-hand, there are now introduced, for the first time, on an *extra* line, a few short sentences, unaccompanied by any translation, in order to exercise the Learner's own sagacity. The sentences themselves are valuable, and may possibly be found useful, in another point of view, if they are duly observed and retained in the writer's memory. It has been remarked by one who was no unskilful observer of men and manners, that a few good precepts, when contracted into sentences, often strike the attention of young persons, and are more conducive to a virtuous life, than whole volumes of maxims, which they know not where to find, and whose contents have faded from their memory.

By carefully transcribing the whole of these Introductory Lessons, and frequently reading over, in select portions, the subsequent Specimens of Short-hand, contained in the *Stenographical Copy-Book*, the Learner cannot fail to gain a very complete knowledge of the Short-hand characters, with their various powers, and to acquire, at the same time, a useful facility of forming them with neatness and precision. These

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points should principally be attended to, in the first instance, as expedition, and celerity of execution, can only be attained by assiduous application, and long practice.

Learn to write slow; *all other graces*
Will soon fill up their proper places.

B. ⌒, ⌒.

Be*; *but*.** ⌒ ***Ab-, ⌒ ***be-***. ***-able*, or *-ible*.**

THIS consonant is represented in Short-hand by two characters, the first of which may be written either upwards or downwards, though when written separately, it is supposed to be made downwards, and the vowels are consequently reckoned from the top; the second character is always made downwards. The first mark denotes *be*, and the second, *but*. The first is also used, when occasion requires, to denote the prepositions *ab-* and *be-*; and the latter, to represent the common termination *-able*, or *-ible*.

Examples for the Learner's Practice.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate III. Lines 1, 3.

1.	*Book*,	book,	*Abstract*,	*ab*-str kt.
	Breast,	brest,	2. *Obliged*,	obl g d,
	Blind,	blind,	*Obscure*,	obskur,
	Breakfast,	br kf st,	*Oblivion*,	obl v n,
	Britons,	britons,	*Branch*,	bransh,
	Abridge.	abr g,	*Be*,	*be*,
	By,	by,	*But*,	*but*,
	Before,	b f r,	*Behold*,	*be*-h ld,

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	Bewilder,	*be*-w ld r,	*Honourable,*	h n r-*able,*
	*Biography,**	*bi*-ogr fy.	*Impossible,*	imp s-*ible,*
3.	*Memorable,*	m m r-*able,*	*Vendible,*	v nd-*ible,*
	Miserable,	m s r-*able,*	*Invincible,*	Inv ns-*ible.*
	Remarkable,	r m rk-*able,*		

*** The explanatory words in the second and fourth columns, shew the letters that are used, in Short-hand, to express the words, given at full length, in the first and third columns. The common words, *be* and *but*, being denoted by each of the marks for the letter B, are printed in Italics instead of Roman. Also the prepositions and terminations, being likewise denoted by the same characters, are on that account, distinguished by Italics, in the explanatory columns. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the same method is also followed, through all the remaining letters of the Short-hand Alphabet.

C.

THERE is no character exclusively appropriated to this letter, its soft sound being always represented, in Short-hand, by the letter *s*, and its hard sound, by *k*. See Plate III, Line 3.

3.	*Cinder,*	s nd r,	*College,*	kol g,
	Cipher,	sif r,	*Clerk.*	kl rk.
	Cattle,	katl.		

D.

And. *Ad-, De-.* *-ed.*

THE letter *d* is represented by a character which is always made downwards, and, by itself, stands for the conjunction *and*. Prefixed to

* *Ph* is generally pronounced like *f*, as in the present word, or like *v*, as in *nephew*; in either case it is denoted, of course, by the Short-hand *f*.

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other characters, it represents the prepositions *ad-* or *de-*, and by adding a short *s*, *dis-*; at the end of words, it is used for the termination *-ed*. The preposition *ad-* is denoted by a smaller Short-hand *d*, (begun at the top of the line; as *advert*,  *develop*.

NEITHER prepositions nor terminations are invariably detached, in Short-hand; and, with respect to the termination *-ed*, it is often more convenient to join the final *d* to the preceding part of the word, than to write it separately. Thus *hallowed* may be written ; but in the word *received*, it is better to use the termination, thus . In most cases, however, it is best, upon the whole, to write this very common termination separately, even where the letter *d* might, without the smallest inconvenience, have been joined to the preceding part of the word. When it is detached, it plainly denotes the two letters *-ed*; but when the same letter is joined, it may denote the termination *-ed*, or only the letter *d*.

Examples for Practice.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate III, Lines 4, 9.

4.	*Dear*,	d r,	*Difference*,	d f r n s,
	Dream,	dr m,	*Admiral*,	adm r l,
	Draw,	dra,	*Add*,	ad,
	Dance,	dans,	*Day*,	da,
	Decimals,	d s m ls,	*Dead*,	ded,
	Direct,	dir kt.	*Debtor*,	det r,
5.	*December*,	d s m r,	*Drink*,	dr nk,

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Doctor,	d kt r,	*Display*,	*dis*-pla,
Dr.†,	Dr.	*Discover*,	*dis*-k v r,
Dog,	dog.	*Discord*,	*dis*-k rd.
6. *And*,	*and*,	8. *Discourses*,	*dis*-k rs s,
Delight,	*de*-lit,	*Repeated*,	r p t-*ed*,
Degree,	*de*-gree.	*Represented*,	r pr s nt-*ed*,
7. *Deceit*,	*de*-ceit,	*Supported*,	suport-*ed*,
Deposit,	*de*-pos t,	*Attached*,	atach-*ed*,
Depend,	*de*-p nd,	*Justified*,	g st fi-*ed*,
Deprive,	*de*-priv,	*Ascended*,	as nd-*ed*,
Deter,	*de*-t r.	*Persecuted*,	p rs kut-*ed*,
Divine,	*di*-vin,	*Produced*,	pr dus-*ed*.
Declared,	*de*-kl rd,	9. *Distributed*,	*dis*-tr b t-*ed*.

F, or V. \, \.

Of. For-. -ify, or *-ful.*

THIS character is always begun at the top, and, by itself, stands for *of*. Prefixed to other characters, it represents the preposition *for-*, but not the common word *for*; and at the end of any word, it is occasionally used to denote the terminations *-ify*, and *-ful*. To distinguish these two different terminations, write each of them a smaller size, and place the former, *-ify*, in the upper part of the Short-hand space, and the latter, *-ful*, in the lower part, so as to touch the bottom of the line. This mode of distinction will be easily remembered, because the vowel *i*, (in *-ify*,) is earlier in the

† In this common abbreviation of the word *doctor*, the second character is, for the sake of distinction, made only half its usual size.

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series of vowels, and the vowel *u*, (in *-ful*,) being the last, finds its place at the bottom of the line. It is, in fact, this species of natural and scientific arrangement of all the subordinate points, which, indeed, generally pervades the whole and every part of Mr. Byrom's System, that renders it so easy of attainment, and at the same time gives it a most decided superiority over those *Systems*, falsely so called, where the characters have been chosen promiscuously, and the rules formed, in an arbitrary manner, with little or no regard to so essential a part of every rational scheme of Short-hand writing.

The lengthening of this character by a greater inclination than usual, denotes two *f's* or *fv*; as ⟍ *feoffee*, ⟍ *five*, or better thus, ⟍, ⟍. But when two *f's* are either preceded or followed by a consonant, they may be occasionally denoted by writing the adjoining consonant, half its usual size; as ⟍ *favour*, or ⟍.

To prevent ambiguity, the letter *v*, which is represented by the same character in Short-hand, may be distinguished from *f*, by making the stroke thicker; as exemplified in the words *fender* and *vender*. It was formerly a common practice amongst Mr. Byrom's pupils, though not expressly mentioned in any part of his printed Treatise, to distinguish these letters, when practicable, by comprising the letter *v*,

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and another inclined character, within the usual limits, and writing the letter *f* its full length; as) *ever*, \ *for*, ≥ *verses*, \ *phrases*. The sound of *f* and *v*, however, is so nearly the same, that this distinction, (which, according to Mr. Byrom's plan, is not always practicable,) is seldom necessary. Another objection is, that it occasions the introduction of so many half-sized characters, and changes, at the same time, for a particular purpose, the natural order of joining the consonants; both of which are materially injurious to the general uniformity of the writing. On the contrary, the manner of distinguishing the letter *v* from *f*, by means of a thicker stroke, is always practicable, and makes no change whatever necessary, in the usual mode of joining the same consonants together.

Examples for the Learner's Practice.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate III, Lines 9, 11.

9.	*First*,	f rst,	*Victory*,	v kt ry,
	Various,	var s,	*Orphan*,	orf n,
	Friend,	fr nd,	*Former*,	f rm r,
	Fancy,	fansy,	*Furnish*,	furn sh,
	After,	aft r,	*Every*,	evry.
	Faithful,	f thf l,	11. *Familiar*,	fam l r,
	Avenue,	av nu,	*Fender*,	f nd r,
	Frivolous,	fr v l s,	*Vender*,	v nd r,
	Fish,	f sh,	*Fruit*,	frut,
	Friday,	fr da.	*Flee*,	flee,
10.	*Favourite*,	fav r t,	*Of*,	*of*,
	Favourable,	f f r-*able*,	*Forward*,	*for*-w rd,
	February,	F b ry,	*Forbid.*	*for*-b d,
	Aphorism,	afor sm,	*Testify*,	t st-*ify*,
	Philosopher,	f l s f r,	*Sanctify*,	s nkt-*ify*.

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G. ⌒

Again, and *against*.

THIS character represents both the hard and soft sounds of *g*, and, in the latter capacity, is occasionally used instead of *j*. It is also sometimes substituted for *ch*. Standing by itself, it denotes, at the top of the line, the word *again*, and at the bottom, *against*. It does not represent any particular preposition or termination.

THIS, and various other Short-hand characters, when joined to other letters, vary a little from their common alphabetical form, according to the nature of the adjoining characters. This remark is exemplified in the two words *get* and *germ*, in the first of which, the *g* is exactly the same as when it is written singly. In the word *germ*, the letters *g* and *m* are each made less round, and somewhat lengthened.

Ch is occasionally substituted for *g*, as in *cottage*, *vigilance*, &c. *K* is also sometimes used for *g*, as in *figure*, *magnet*, &c.

Examples for the Learner.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate IV, Lines 1, 2.

1.	*Great*,	gret,		*Again*, *again*.
	August,	a g st,	2.	*Against*, *against*,
	Gentlemen,	g ntlm n,		*Cottage*, kot ch,
	Given,	g v n,		*Vigilance*, vich l ns,
	Get,	get,		*Religion*, r l ch n
	Germ,	germ.		*Image*, im ch,
	Globe,	glob,		*Figure*, fik r,
	Geography,	g gr fy,		*Magnet*, makn t.

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H. ʔ, ɔ.

Have; had.

Of these two characters, I consider the first only as the proper representative of the letter *h*, being written downwards from the twirl. The second character being retained in the Alphabet, may still be used singly, to denote the word *had*, and notwithstanding the twirl (which shews the beginning of a character,) is at the bottom, it is certainly more convenient to write it downwards. The first character stands for the word *have*.

The letter *h*, having a vowel before it, denotes *ht* with the given vowel between the *h* and *t*; as ʔ *hat*, ʔ *het*, ʔ *hit*, ʔ *hot*, ʔ *hut*. By writing the letter *r*, in the words *hither* and *hitherto*, only half its usual size, the *t* in the former part of the word denotes *th*. See Observations on the letter *t*, which by a peculiar rule, is frequently used instead of *th*.

Examples for the Learner's Practice.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate IV, Lines 2, 4.

2.	*Heart*,	heart,	*Half*,	h lf,
	Habits,	hab ts,	*History*,	h st ry,
	Hand,	h nd.	*Have*,	*have*,
3.	*Humble*,	h mbl,	*Had*,	*had.*
	Haste,	hast,	4. *Hatred*,	hatr d,
	Hermit,	h rm t,	*Heater*,	heat r,
	Honest,	h n st,	*Hither*,	hith r,
	Honour,	h n r.	*Hitherto*,	hith rto,
	Has,	has,	*Hotel*,	hot l,
	Hath,	h th.	*Hutch*,	hutch.

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J. ʒ, ȝ.

Judge; Just.

Or these two characters, the first only is the proper mark for the letter *j*, and denotes the word *judge*. The other character is used only singly, to denote the word *just*, and notwithstanding the twirl is at the bottom, the character may be written downwards. In a few instances, the letter *g* may be used instead of *j*.

Examples for Practice,

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate IV, Line 4.

4. *Joy,*	j y,	*Journal,*	j rn l,
John,	jon,	*Judicious,*	judis s,
Join,	jin,	*Jewel,*	juel,
June,	Jun,	*Judge,*	*judge,*
July,	J ly,	*Judgment,*	*Judg-ment,*
Jealousy,	j l sy,	*Just,*	*just,*
Justice,	just s,	*Justify,*	*just-ify.*
January,	J n ry,		

K. ɔ— ɔ

Can,	*Com-*	- - - -
- - - -	*Con-*	*-ical,* or *-icle.*
Could.	*Contra-*	- - - -

As the horizontal letter ɔ— *k*, may be placed either at the top, middle, or bottom of the Short-hand space, it is therefore used to denote, at the top of the line, *can*, and at the bottom, *could*. Used as a preposition, it represents at the top, middle, or bottom, *com-*, *con-*, and

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contra-. In the middle of the space, it represents the terminations *-ical*, or *-icle*.

THE letter *k*, in Short-hand, is used to represent the hard sound of *c*, the soft sound of which is, in like manner, always denoted by — *s*. With the addition of an *s*, it is used also to denote the letters *ks*, or *x*, when they occur either in the middle, or at the end of words.

THE letters ⌐ *k* and ⌐ *q*, are often used promiscuously for each letter, whenever a more convenient junction may, by that means, be obtained, the former joining better to the characters which are written upwards, and the latter with those which are made downwards. When they are initial letters, and in all cases where it is just as easy to write the one as the other, these marks must be used agreeably to the Alphabet, viz. ⌐ for *k*, or *c* hard, and ⌐ for *q*.

Examples for the Learner's Practice.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate IV, Line 7.

7.	*Cordial*,	kord l,	*Accumulate*,	akum l t,
	Cannot,	kan t,	*Christmas*,	kr sm s,
	Case,	kas,	*Buxton*,	B kst n,
	Claret,	klar t,	*Can*,	*can*,
	Collier,	kolier,	*Could*,	*could*.
	Cocoa,	koko,	9. *Compulsory*,	*com*-p ls ry,
	Cough,	kof,	*Contrary*,	k ntr-*ary*,
	Comma,	k ma,	*Congratulate*,	k ngr t l t,
	Cause,	kaus.	*Contradict*,	*contra*-d kt,
8.	*October*,	Okt b r,	*Controversy*,	*contro*-v rsy,
	Kettle,	ketl,	*Methodical*,	m th d-*ical*,
	Kitchen,	kitch n,	*Alphabetical*,	alf b t-*ical*.
	Keen.	keen,		

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Cm and *cn* occurring very frequently at the beginning of words, the corresponding characters  and  are, for the sake of dispatch, shortened thus,  and . These contractions, it is obvious, cannot be mistaken for  *ch* and  *g*, the twirl being formed on the contrary side. But in the middle of words, or when some intervening vowel is to be expressed, the *k* or *q* is always to be written at length; as *quaint* , quaint; *reckon* , rek n.

Examples for the Learner.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate IV, Line 9.

9. *King*,	k ng,	*Condemn*,	k nd mn,
Kind,	kind.	*Knowledge*,	kn wl g,
10. *Knot*,	knot,	*Conference*,	k nf r ns.
Kingdom,	k nd m,	11. *Consider*,	k ns d r,
Country,	k ntry,	*Complain*,	k mpl n,
Candour,	k ndor,	*Company*,	k mp ny,
Conclude,	k nklud,	*Communicate*,	k m n k t.
Contempt,	k nt mt,		

L. , , .

All; always; altogether.

Of these three characters, it may be observed *generally*, that in all of them, the twirl is formed to the right hand, which distinguishes them from the letters  *x* and *y*, which have the loop formed on the contrary side of the stroke.

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THE first *l* is mostly used before *n*, *g*, or any of the descending consonants, excepting *r*; the second before *m*, *ch*, or *s*; and the last, before *r*, or any of the ascending consonants.

WHEN written singly, the first character denotes the word *all*; the second, *always*; and the third *altogether*.

WHEN any word terminates with the letter *l*, and the character by which it is represented in Short-hand, is to be written from the top of the line downwards, I generally prefer the last character for that purpose,—always, indeed, when the preceding consonant is either *g* or *n*. Thus, for instance, in the words gleam , vernal , it is certainly more uniform, and also preserves the loop of the *l* more perfect, than to close with the second *l*, thus; , . But when the consonant which immediately precedes the *l*, is an horizontal straight line, as  or —, the second character is generally used, when it is to be made downwards, and the first character, of course, when it is to be written from the bottom of the line, upwards.

Examples for the Writer's Improvement.

See Sten. Copy-book, Plate IV, Line 11, and Plate V, Line 1.

11. *Land*, land,
Long, l ng,
Lark, l rk,
Letters, l t rs,
Labours, lab rs,
Laborious, l bor s,
12. *Language*, lang g,
Learner, l rn r,

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Lovely,	lovly,	*All,*	*all,*
Lively,	livly.	*Always,*	*always,*
1. *Live,*	l v,*	*Altogether,*	*altogether.*
Life,	lif,*		

M.

Am,	*Magni-*	*-ment.*
----	*Mis-*	----
Among or *amongst.*	*Omni-*	----

THE width of this character is nearly equal to the length of the Short-hand *s*, and its height rather more than one third part of the letter *t*. When written singly, it denotes, at the top, the word *am;* at the bottom *among*, or *amongst*. Used as a preposition, it has three distinct situations, representing, at the top, *magni-;* in the middle, (adding a short *s*,) *mis-;* and at the bottom, *omni-*. When used as a termination, it denotes *-ment*, which by the addition of a short *s*, also stands for *-ments*. Terminations are, for the most part, made somewhat smaller than the alphabetical proportion of the same characters.

THE last letters of the common abbreviations *Mr.* and *Mrs.*, are, for distinction's sake, written smaller than when the same characters

* In monosyllables, short vowels are generally omitted, and long ones inserted; as in the present Examples, where the vowel *i* is inserted in the word *life*, and omitted in *live*.

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are used to denote any other words at length, composed of the same consonants.

Examples for the Learner's Practice.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate V, Lines 1, &c.

1. *Mark* .. m rk,
Mind .. m nd,
Merit .. mer t,
Marble .. m rbl,
Modern .. m d rn,
Mental .. ment l,
Memory .. m m ry,
Monday .. m nda,
Model .. mod l,
Miscellanies m s l n s,
Miscellaneous m s lan s,
Mournful .. m rnf l,
Mortify .. m rt fy,
My .. my,
March .. m rsh,
May .. Ma,

Mr. .. Mr.
Mrs. .. Mrs.
Am .. *am*,
Amongst .. *amongst*,
Magnitude *magni*-tud,
Misfortune *mis*-f rt n,
Omnipresent *omni*-pr s nt,
Arrangement ar ng-*ment*,
Discernment d s rn-*ment*,
Sentiment .. s nti-*ment*,
Punishment p n sh-*ment*,
Retirement r tir-*ment*,
Apartments ap rt-*ments*,
Acquirements aquir-*ments*,
Experiments exp ri-*ments*.

N. ◡ o

An, *In*, *Under*.	*Ante*-, or *anti*-; *Inter*-, or *in*-; *Under*-, or *un*-	-*ence*, -*ent*, -*ness*.

This character, which is exactly the reverse of ◠ *m*, denotes, at the top of the line, *an*; *ante*- or *anti*-; and the termination -*ent*. In the middle, it represents *in*; and *inter*-, or *in*-. At the bottom, *under*; the prepositions, *under*-, or *un*-; and the terminations -*ence*, -*ent* and -*ness*. The latter terminations -*ence* and *ness* are easily distinguished from -*ent*, by

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joining a short *s* to the letter *n*, and writing the whole somewhat smaller than the general proportion of the characters. It is useful, in a variety of cases, to detach the ending *-ness* from the former part of the word, marking thereby, in a more distinct manner, the final syllable, and rendering all such words easier to be read, than if the two consonants, which express that syllable, had been written the full size, and joined to the preceding part of the word; as, *hardness*, *blindness*, &c. Were it not for this distinction, the words *guidance* and *goodness*, for instance, would be expressed by the same consonants, which, when vowels are omitted, might produce ambiguity.

THIS character, as well as the preceding one, when used either as a preposition or termination, is commonly made a little smaller than the usual alphabetical size.

THE numeral adjective *one*, may be distinguished from the particle *on*, by forming the letter *n*, in the former word, which contains the open sound of the vowel, a little wider; thus, *one*, *on*.

Examples for the Learner.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate V, Lines 4, &c.

4. *Numerous* -- n m r s, | *Night* -- nit,
Novels -- n v ls, | *No* -- no,
Ink -- ink, | *Now* -- now,
November -- N v m r, | *Only* -- only,

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Anniversary	an v rs ry,	*Inhabit*	*in*-h b t,
Universal	un v rs l,	*Intellectual*	*in*-t l kt l,
Neighbour	n b r,	*Interpose*	*inter*-pos,
Intervals	int rv l,	*Unhappy*	*un*-h py,
Indulgence	ind lg ns,	*Unbelief*	*un*-b l f,
Inspired	inspir d,	*Understand*	*under*-st nd,
An	*an*,	*Unquestionably*	*un*-q st n-*ably*
In	*in*,	*Provident*	pr v d-*ent*,
Under	*under*,	*Happiness*	h pi-*ness*,
Antediluvian	*ante*-d l v n,	*Sweetness*	sweet-*ness*,
Antiministerial	*anti*-m n str l,	*Kindness*	k nd-*ness*.

P.) .

Upon. pre-, pe-, per- and *pro-*.

THIS character is exactly the reverse of the letter (*d*, each being the segment of a larger circle, whose chord is the letter | *t*. When this and other curvilineal letters are made only half their usual size, it is an advantage to form them with a rounder curve, than when they are made the full size of the letter. Standing alone, it denotes the word *upon*, and prefixed to other characters, it represents, occasionally, the prepoistions *pe-, per-* and *pre-; also pro-*. In all the former editions of this Work, the very common prepositions *per-, pre-* and *pro-* were denoted indifferently by the same character, the Short-hand *p*. The consequence of such a promiscuous application of one and the same mark, was that it did not represent any of them with certainty, which generally occasioned

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some difficulty in deciphering many words beginning with those prepositions. To obviate this difficulty in future, it is now proposed to distinguish these different prepositions in the following manner. The prepositions *pre-* and *pe-* may be denoted by a small Short-hand *p*, at the top or upper part of the line; thus, ; and the preposition *pro-*, by the same character, made the full size, and of course ending at the bottom of the line, the smaller character for *pre-* and *pe-* terminating about the middle of the line. The preposition *per-*, when it is separated from the remaining part of the word, (which however is not always necessary,) may be denoted by a small *p*, (which is always used for *pre-*, or *pe-*, indiscriminately,) with the addition of a small *r*; thus, . The following words will illustrate these observations: *pretend*,  *pedestrian*,  *permit*,  *promote*, Other examples may be given, were it useful or expedient, such as *perplex*, *perchance*, *premature*, *pretext*, *prohibit*, *promulgate*, *prorogue*, &c.

It may assist the memory, if we remark, that the prepositions *pre-*, *pe-*, and *per-* have all to do with the vowel *e*, and are therefore very properly written in the upper part of the Short-hand line; whilst the remaining preposition, *pro-*, having to do with the vowel *o*, is denoted by the same character, viz., the letter

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p, written from the top to the bottom of the Short-hand line, the place of the vowel *o*, being near the bottom of the line. With respect to the additional preposition, (not being mentioned in Mr. Byrom's publication,) the words that begin with it, are not numerous, and will therefore, in general, be quite obvious when presented to the eye; such as *peculiar*, *pedantic*, &c.

THE letter *p* is always mute before *s* and *t*, at the beginning of words, as *psalm*, *ptarmigan*.* It is also mute in the middle of words between *m* and *t*, as *contempt*, *peremptory*, *sumptuous*, &c. In all such words, the letter *p*, may, with equal propriety and conveniency, be omitted in Short-hand.

Examples for the Writer's Practice.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate V, Lines 8, &c.

8.

Pens	p ns,	*Permanent*	p rm n nt,
Pencil	p ns l,	*Pervert*	p rv rt,
Pleasure	ples r,	*Patronage*	p tr n g,
Present	pr s nt,	*April*	Apr l,
Persist	p rs st,	*Patience*	pas ns,

* This word, which appears, for the first time, in Mr. Todd's valuable and much improved edition of Johnson's Dictionary, means the *white* game, found in these kingdoms only on the summits of the highest hills in Scotland and the Hebrides; and a few still inhabit the lofty mountains near Keswick, in Cumberland.

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Passions	pass ns,	*Peremptory*	p r mt ry,
Principle	pr ns pl,	*Upon*	*upon*,
Principal	pr ns pal,	*Perchance*	*per*-ch ns.
Power	poer,	*Prefix*	pref ks,
Poor	poor,	*Prolong*	*pro*-l ng,
Preserve	pr s rv,	*Protector*	*pro*-t kt r,
Persevere	p rs v r,	*Prohibit*	*pro*-h b t.
Peculiar	*pe*-k l r,		

Q. * ⌐ ₀

Question.

THIS letter is formed from the — *s*, with the addition of a twirl at the beginning of the mark. In the middle or at the end of words it is frequently used instead of the letter ⌐— *k*, which, in like manner, is often exchanged for the letter *q*. Used singly, it denotes the word *question*.

Note.—When any word begins with *q*, the vowel *u* invariably follows it, in long-hand.

Examples for the Learner.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate V, Lines 11, 12; and Plate VI, Lines 1, 2.

11.	*Qualify*	qu l fy,		*Quarrel*	qu r l,
	Quality	qu l ty,		*Queen*	queen,
	Quire	quir,		*Acquaintance*	aqu nt ns,
	Quick	qu k,		*Question*	*question*,

* The name of this letter, *cue*, is said to be derived from the French *queue*, a tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.

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Attic --	at k,	*Perfect* --	p rf kt,
Attack --	atak,	*Respect* --	r sp kt,
Rustic --	rust k,	*Respectfully* --	r sp kf ly,
Token --	tok n,	*Victim* --	v kt m,
Practical --	pr kt k l,	*Doctrine* --	d ktr n,
Picture --	p kt r,	*Domestic* --	dom st k.

R. /

Or. ***Re-*** ***-ary;*** also, ***-ing.***

THIS character is written either upwards or downwards, according to the nature of the marks which happen to precede or follow.—When it is not joined to other characters, it is always supposed to be written downwards, and, in that case, the vowels are of course reckoned from the top, downwards.

Or, ***re-***, and ***-ary*** are denoted by this mark, according to its single, previous, or final situation. The very common termination ***-ing***, is also denoted by a mark, similar in position to this character, though much shorter, being about the length of the common accentual dash, ´. The plural termination ***-ings***, is denoted by adding a short *s*, thus ⸌, to the mark for ***-ing***.

THE detached preposition ***re-***, is seldom used in Short-hand, except when the consonant, which follows that preposition, does not admit of being conveniently joined to the letter *r*.

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For the Writer's Practice.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate VI, Lines 2, &c.

2. *Right* .. rit,
Reason .. r s n,
Retreat .. r tret,
Rebellion .. r b l n,
Return .. r t rn,
Arranged .. ar ng d,
Rapid .. rap d,
Ardour .. ard r,
Remember .. r m m r,
Revise .. r vis,
Register .. r g st r,
Or .. *or*,
Rehearse .. *re*-h rs,

Regard .. *re*-g'rd,
Regret .. *re*-gr t,
Literary .. l t r-*ary*,
Library .. libr-*ary*,
Writing .. wr t-*ing*,
Morning .. m rn-*ing*,
Evening .. ev n-*ing*,
Interesting .. int r st-*ing*,
Being .. *be*-*ing*,
Living .. liv-*ing*,
Blessings .. bl s-*ings*,
Proceedings .. pr s d-*ings*.

S, or Z. —, —.

As, *Is*, *Us*, } *Satis-*, *Circum-*, *Super-* or *sub-*. } *-ation*, *-etion*, *-ition*, *-otion*, *-ution*, } *Also*, } - - - - *-self*. - - - - *-soever*. - - - -

The horizontal straight line, which is equally the Short-hand representative of the letters *s*, *z*, and *c* soft, denotes, at the top of the line, the word *as*, and the preposition *satis-*; in the middle of the space, *is*, and *circum-* (or as we should write it in Short-hand, *sircum-*); and at the bottom, *us*, and *super-*, or *sub-*. In this last situation, it denotes *two* prepositions; but this will occasion no ambiguity, except in the words *subscribe* and *superscribe* (with their derivatives); and, for the sake of distinction, the prepositional part of the latter word may be

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written at length, and joined to the other letters of which it is composed.

USED as a termination, this character has a very extensive application. The commonest termination in the English language is *-tion*, or *-sion*, in pronunciation *shon*. There are a thousand words, all in general borrowed from the Latin, which end in this manner, the greatest part of them in common use. Now the letter *s* —, drawn near the end of any of these words, from the place of the vowel preceding the *-tion* or *-sion*, denotes *-ation*, *-etion*, *-ition*, *-otion*, *-ution*, being the three final syllables of the numerous words that afford this termination. Also, when one or more consonants intervene between the preceding vowel and the termination, as *-action*, *-ansion*; *-ection*, *-ention* or *-ension*; *-ertion* or *-ersion*, *-emption*; *-iction*, *-inction*; *-option*, *-ortion*; *-uction*, *-uption*, *-umption*; the whole of the termination is still to be expressed in the same manner, by drawing the — *s* from the preceding vowel's place, as if no such consonants had been there. This character therefore, at the top of the line, denotes *-ation*; a little lower, *-etion*; in the middle, *-ition*; near the bottom, *-otion*; and at the bottom, *-ution*. The plural number of the termination is denoted by the same mark, made a little longer; thus ⟋— *or-ation*, ⟋— *or-ations*.

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In writing this termination, regard is always to be had to the vowel's place, with respect to the Short-hand line, and not to its place after the last consonant, except that happens to be — *s*, ⌐ *k*, or ⌐ *q*. When any of these consonants precede the termination, regard is usually had to the vowel's place after the letter; as ⌐ *ass-ertion*, ⌐ *elocu-tion*.

Whenever this termination is preceded by a single consonant only, the word, in every such case, must be written at length; as ⌒ *motion*, ⌒ or ⌒ *nation*. Sometimes, to prevent ambiguity, the letters which compose this termination must occasionally be written at length, and joined to the preceding part of the word, as exemplified in the words **aff-ection*, **aver-sion*; **conv-ention*, **conv-ersion*, **conf--ession*; &c. See Plate VI, Lines 11 and 12.

When placed close after any of the pronouns, the *s* loses its power of representing *-ation*, &c.; since none of the pronouns admit of such a termination. Consequently the words *-self* and *-selves* may be represented, very commodiously, by drawing the *s* from the *e*'s place, close after any of the pronouns; as | — *it-self*, ⌐ *my-self*, / — *our-selves*.

The words *what*, *who*, *whom*, *how*, &c. have very often the word *-soever* added to them, which, for a reason similar to the foregoing, may

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be aptly expressed by the *s* drawn from the place of *ρ*; as ſ— *whatsoever*, ſ— *howsoever*, ſ— *whomsoever*.

Examples for Practice,

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate VI, Lines 5, &c. and Plate VII, Lines 1, &c.

5. *Sir*	s r,	*Subscribe*	*sub*-skr b,
Song	s ng,	*Superscribe*	s p rskr b,
Supper	sup r,	*Superstructure*	*super*-str kt r,
Sea	sea,	*Supernatural*	*super*-n t r l,
See	see,	*Superintend*	*super*-int nd,
Several	s v r l		
Saturday	S t rda,	*Notation*	n t-*ation*,
Sunday	S nda,	*Numeration*	n m r-*ation*,
Sabbath	sab th,	*Subtraction*	*sub*-tr-*action*,
Square	squ r,	*Multiplication*	m lt pl k-*ation*,
Singular	s ng l r,	*Conversation*	k nv rs-*ation*,
Sometimes	s mt ms,	*Information*	inf rm-*ation*,
Seldom	s ld m,	*Affectation*	af kt-*ation*,
Solitude	s l t d,	*Salvation*	s lv-*ation*,
Splendid	spl nd d,	*Solicitation*	s l s t-*ation*,
September	S pt m r,	*Meditation*	m d t-*ation*,
Century	s nt ry,	*Explanation*	expl n-*ation*,
Sorrow	soro,	*Station*	st-*ation*,
Astronomy	astr n my,	*Situation*,	s tu-*ation*,
Celebrity	s l br ty,	*Occasion*	ok-*asion*,
Estate	est t,	*Vocation*	vok-*ation*,
Sister	s st r,	*Action*	akshon,
Size	siz,	*Mansion*	mans n,
Society,	s ty,		
As	*as*,	*Repletion*	r pl-*etion*,
Is	*is*,	*Redemption*	r d-*emption*,
Us	*us*,	*Protection*	prot-*ection*,
Satisfactory	*satis*-f kt ry,	**Affection*	af-*ection*,
Circumstance	*circum*-st ns,	**Aversion*	av rs n,
Substance	*sub*-st ns,	*Invention*	inv-*ention*,
Subject	*sub*-g kt,	*Inversion*,	inv rs n,
Subsequent	*sub*-s qu nt,	**Convention*	k nv-*ention*,
Subtract	*sub*-tr kt,	**Conversion*	k nv rs n,

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Examples for the Learner's Practice.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate IV, Lines 2, 4.

**Confession*	k nfes n,
Perfection .	p rf-*ection*,
Perversion .	p rv rs n,
Expression .	expres n,
Objection ..	obg-*ection*,
Collection ..	k l-*ection*,
Exertion ..	ex-*ertion*,
Addition ..	ad-*ition*,
Edition ..	ed-*ition*,
Division ..	d v-*ision*,
Perdition ..	p rd-*ition*,
Prediction ..	pred-*iction*,
Distinction .	d st-*inction*,
Proposition .	pr p s-*ition*,
Contradiction	k ntr d-*iction*,
Transition .	tr ns-*ition*,
Subscription	*sub*-skr-*iption*,
Superscription	s p rskr-*iption*,
Adoption ..	ad-*option*,
Extortion ..	ext-*ortion*,
Proportion .	pr p-*ortion*,
Emotion ..	em-*otion*,
Portion ..	pors n,
Reduction ..	r d-*uction*,
Introduction	intr d-*uction*,
Revolution .	r v l-*ution*,
Construction	k nstr-*uction*,
Production .	prod-*uction*,
Constitution	k nst t-*ution*,
Eruption ..	er-*uption*,
Execution ..	ex k-*ution*,
Persecution .	p rs k-*ution*,
Himself ..	him-*self*,
Yourself ..	y r-*self*,
Themselves .	th m-*selves*,
Whensoever	w n-*soever*,

T. I.

The. *Trans-* *-ity.*

It has been objected that Mr. Byrom, in the specimens joined to his Work, frequently carries this and other perpendicular characters upwards. This is certainly inconvenient, and gives an awkward appearance to the writing; it may, however, be easily avoided, by making those characters only half their usual size, as *advantage* ᔑ, instead of ᔑ.

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When written singly, it denotes the article *the*, the preposition *trans-*, and the termination *-ity*. The plural termination, *-ities*, may be expressed by adding a short *s* to the character, thus  . The prepositional part of the word *together*, may also be denoted by this character, placed before the consonants which express the remaining part of the word, thus .

When two *t's* form a word, or part of a word, a little break must be made in the middle of the character, thus  , to shew that there are two *t's*.

The letter *t*, in Short-hand, is often used to denote *th*, which is signified by making, when it can conveniently be done, the adjoining consonant, either preceding or following the *t*, only half its usual size; as  *there*,  *nothing*. In all other cases, a letter of half size denotes that the adjoining character is to be resolved into two parts or letters; as  *terror*,  *prayer*. Nevertheless, when from necessity alone, and not from choice, any of the characters in a word are made only half or one-third their usual size, the rest of the Short-hand characters in that word must be made at full length;  *behaviour*, not  . And, in general, it will be found most convenient, as often as circumstances will permit, to write all the letters of full size, because the characters are not only more easily

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formed, but likewise more distinct and obvious to the eye; thus  *collect*, is unquestionably better, on both these accounts, than .

Examples for Practice.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate VII, Lines 5, &c.

5. *Tea* .. tea,
To .. to,
Too .. too,
Two .. two,
True .. tru,
Turn .. t rn,
Train .. train,
Tuesday .. Tusda,
Table .. t bl,
Talk .. t lk,
Torment .. torm nt,
Terminate . term n t,
Taught .. t t,
Total .. t t l,
Agitates .. ag t ts,
Author .. ath r,
Father .. fath r,
Future .. fut r,
Mother .. moth r,
Brother .. broth r,
Therefore . th rf r,

Another .. an th r,
Them .. th m,
Whether .. weth r,
Rather .. rath r,
Thursday .. Th rsda,
Player .. pla r,
Similar .. simp l r,
Murderer .. m rd r r,
The .. *the*,
Transfer .. *trans*-f r.
Transparent *trans*-p r nt,
Utility .. ut l-*ity*,
Curiosity .. kur s-*ity*,
Solidity .. s l d-*ity*,
Quantity .. qu nt-*ity*,
Simplicity .. s mpl s-*ity*,
Captivity .. k pt v-*ity*,
Christianity . kr st n-*ity*,
Abilities .. ab l-*ities*,
Universities . un v rs-*ities*.

*** In a former edition of this Work, the letter *t* was used to denote both the particle *to*, and the definite article *the*. The former ward, *not originally inserted in Mr. Byrom's Scheme*, is now cancelled; and, in general, I apprehend it is best for each individual character to represent only *one* particular word, writing all others in the usual way, by means of consonants, or consonants and vowels. In some systems of Short-hand writing, the same identical character, without any variation in the minutest respect, is made to represent *six* or

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seven different words. For instance, in a small Treatise now before me, the letter *G* is used indiscriminately to denote the words God, *give*, *great*, *grace*, *go*, *grieve*, *grow*. In Dr. Mavor's System, the same letter represents God, *give*, *gives*; and a single point or dot at the bottom of the line, stands for *ye*, *your*, *yes*. Such an extension of the powers of the alphabetical characters, however it may conduce to expedition, cannot but render the writing very difficult to decipher, as the reader must frequently, indeed almost constantly, hesitate, when several words are denoted by one and the same character. This always occasions an unpleasant interruption, and often leaves the reader in considerable doubt, whether the word he has at length selected be that which was intended by the writer. It has been the Editor's endeavour throughout, to keep as close to Mr. Byrom's System, in every thing essential, as possible; and the only variation of any material consequence, which he has ventured to propose, is respecting the letter *S*, when used to denote a preposition. In Mr. Byrom's Scheme, it represents *super-* at the top of the line, *circum-* in the middle, and *sub-* at the bottom. In the present Work, it stands for *satis-* at the top, *circum-* in the middle, and *super-* or *sub-* at the bottom of the line.

V. ⟍ ₀

V and *f*, being nearly alike in sound, are, in Short-hand, represented by one and the same character. If in any particular case it may seem useful or expedient to make a distinction, the stroke for *v* may be made somewhat thicker, ⟍ ₀

See Observations on the letter F.

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For the Writer's Practice.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate VII, Line 9.

9. *Vernal* .. v rn l, | *Vase* .. vas,
Volume .. vol m, | *Valuable* .. valu-*able*,
Face .. fas,

W. ſ, b.

Will; would. With- -ward,* or *-wards.

THOUGH there are two characters for this consonant, I would advise the Writer, as in a similar case*, to use only the first, in conjunction with other consonants. The latter mark, having the twirl at the bottom, may be used singly, to denote ***would***, writing it, like the second character for *h*, downwards. The first mark for *w* represents ***will***, the preposition ***with-***, and the termination ***-ward***, or ***-wards***.

WHEN *w* is an initial letter, this character is always to be used; but in other situations, especially if it does not join well with the preceding consonant, it may be expressed by a dot in the *o* or *ou's* place, writing ⌒ ***pour***, or ⌒ ***poer***, for ***power***.

THE letter *w*, having a vowel before it, denotes ***wt***, with the given vowel between those letters; as ſ ***wat***, ſ ***wet***, ſ ***wit***, ſ ***wot***, and ſ ***wut***.

* See Observations on the letter H.

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Examples for the Learner.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate VII, Line 9.

9.	*When*	.. w n,		*Following*	. folo-*ing*.
	Whom	.. w m,		*Water*	.. wat r,
	Woman	.. w m n,		*Waited*	.. wait-*ed*,
	Whose	.. wos,		*Wet**	. .. wet,
	Write	.. writ,		*Weather*	.. weath r,
	Writ	. .. wr t,		*White*	.. wit,
	While	.. wil,		*Whiter*	.. wit r,
	World	.. w rld,		*Whither*	with r,
	Week	.. week,		*Whithersoever*	with r-*soever*,
	Wednesday	w nsda,		*Wot*	. .. wot,
	Works	.. w rks,		*Will*	. .. *will*,
	Wisdom	.. w sd m,		*Would*	.. *would*,
	With	. .. w th,		*Withhold*	.. *with*-h ld,
	Without	.. w thot,		*Windward*	w nd-*ward*,
	Know	.. kno,		*Afterwards*	aft r-*wards*.

In

X. ∕, ∕ₒ

Except, exercise. *Ex-, extra-.*

THESE characters are used singly, to denote the words *except*, and *exercise;* and, at the beginning of words, to represent the prepositions *ex-*, and *extra-*. As the letter *x* begins no word in the English language, the first preposition *ex* needs not be separated from the remaining part of the word, unless the next consonant does not admit of being regularly joined to it; as ∕V *exhort*. In the words *express*,

* By way of distinction, the word *weight*, may be expressed in Short-hand, by the letters *weit*.

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expence, extract, &c., the character denoting the preposition, may be joined to the latter part of each word, the incipient vowel, in that case, being understood, though not prefixed.

When the letter *x* occurs in the middle or at the end of words, it is represented by ⌐— *ks*, (and, of course, sometimes by ⌐— *qs*,) which, in that case, must be considered as an entire character, exactly equivalent to the letter *x*, and the vowels' places reckoned accordingly, from the beginning to the end of the whole mark, as exemplified in the words *paradox* and *proxy*.

Examples for the Learner's Practice.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate VIII, Line 1.

1. *Expence* ..	exp ns,	*Paradox* ..	p r dox,
Explain ..	expl n,	*Proxy* . ..	proxy,
Experience	exp r ns,	*Except* . ..	*except*,
Exactly ..	ex ktly,	*Exercise* ..	*exercise*,
Excellence	ex l ns,	*Exercises* ..	*exercises*,
Oxford ..	Oxf rd,	*Exhort* . ..	*ex*-h rt,
Tax . ..	taks *or* tax,	*Exchange* ..	*ex*-ch ng,
Sex . ..	sex,	*Examples* ..	*ex*- mpls,
Perplex ..	p rpl x,	*Extra-official*	*extra*-of s l,
Maxim ..	m x m,	*Extraordinary*	*extra*- rd n ry.

Y. ∿

Yet.

This character, standing by itself, denotes the word *yet*. It is never used in Short-hand, except at the beginning of words, being repre-

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sented, when it occurs either in the middle or at the end of words, by the vowel *i*. Except in a few instances, such as *high*, *nigh*, *sigh*, &c., when any word terminates with *i*, in Short-hand, that vowel may be considered as the *deputed* representative of the letter *y*, in long-hand.

Examples for the Writer's Practice.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Lines 4 and 5.

4. *Your* .. y r,
Youth .. y th,
Young .. y ng,
Many .. m ny,
Generally . g n r ly,
Sympathy . s mp thy,
Naturally . nat r ly,
Entirely .. ent rly,
Quality .. qu l ty.
Yet . .. *yet.*

Z. —.

This letter has the same relation to *s*, that *v* has to *f*, being a thicker and coarser expression of it; the letters *s* and *z*, therefore, are generally represented, in Short-hand, by one and the same character. If, however, in any particular case, it should seem necessary to make a distinction, the stroke for *z*, may be made a little thicker than that which denotes *s*.

Ch. ⌒.

Which, *-wich.*

Standing by itself, this character denotes the word *which*. It is frequently written instead of *j*; as ⌒¬ *machesty* for *majesty*. In

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a few instances, where *ch* does not join well to the preceding consonant, *sh* is used instead of it; as *Marsh* for *March*. And sometimes we borrow its opposite mark *g*, writing *Mangester* (or *Manshester*) for *Manchester*. In like manner, *ch* is frequently substituted for *g*, as *stach* for *stage*.

When *ch* is pronounced like *k*, it is always, in Short-hand, represented by that letter, as *character*. The word *chord* may easily be distingutshed from *cord*, if at any time, it should be thought useful or necessary, by beginning the former word with *ch*, and the latter with *k*.

In the proper names, *Middlewich*, *Nantwich*, *Northwich*, *Leftwich*, *Sandwich*, &c. the last syllable of each may conveniently be represented by the character *ch*, placed as a termination, after the consonants which denote the preceding part of each name; *Middlewich*, *Sandwich*, &c.

Examples for the Learner's Practice.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate VIII, Lines 5 and 6.

5. *Each* ..	ech,	*Approach* .	apr sh,
Charity ..	ch r ty,	*Merchant* .	m rg nt,
Children ..	ch ldr n,	*Imagine* ..	im ch n,
Cheshire ..	ches r,	*Page* . ..	pach,
Church ..	ch rsh,	*Which* ..	*which*.

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Sh. ɐ, 6.

Shall; should. ***-ship.***

As only the first of these characters is the proper representative of ***sh***, I would advise the Writer to use the second merely to denote the word ***should***, writing the character downwards, notwithstanding the twirl is at the bottom. The first character represents the word ***shall***, and the termination ***-ship***, the plural form of which, or the genitive case, may be denoted by adding a short ***s***, as exemplified in the word ***hardships***.

Examples for the Learner.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate VIII, Line 7.

7.	*Short*	sh rt,	*Shall*	..	*shall*,
	Share	shar,	*Should*	..	*should*,
	Shew	sho,	*Lordship*	..	l rd-*ship*,
	Shoulder	sh ld r,	*Worship*	..	w r-*ship*,
	Shrub	shr b,	*Hardships*	.	h rd-*ships*.

Th. ⌒, ⌣.

That.

Exclusive of the horizontal characters, there are, in the Short-hand Alphabet, sixteen characters which are either perpendicular, or written from left to right; whereas there are only seven, which slope from right to left. On this account, the second of these marks is, I

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think, preferable to the first; and, for the same reason, the ⟍ *f* is, at least, as readily made, by any one in the habit of writing Short-hand, as the / *r*, notwithstanding our customary method, in common writing, of leaning the letters the contrary way.

THE former of these characters, joining most commodiously with those which descend, is commonly written upwards; the latter mark, which stands for the word *that*, is always written downwards.

Examples for the Learner's Practice.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate VIII, Lines 7 and 8.

7. *They* . .. the,
Thy . .. thy,
Then . .. then,
Things .. th ngs,
Method .. m th d,
Thirty .. th rty,
Through .. thro,
Thought .. thot,

Thunder .. th nd r,
Thither .. th th r,
This . .. this,
These .. thes,
Those .. thos,
Thus . .. thus,
That . .. *that*.

Et cætera. ⊦

THIS mark, which is not in Mr. Byrom's Work, is composed of the letters | *t* and ⁻ *s*, the latter being drawn from the *e's* place of the former. It is therefore a regular and convenient mark for the common abbreviation of the two Latin words *et cætera*, namely, &c.

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Of Compound Prepositions.

COMPOUND Prepositions are formed by joining together the consonants of the single Prepositions of which they are composed, and for the sake of distinction, are always made somewhat smaller than their usual alphabetical size.

Examples for the Writer's Improvement.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate VIII, Lines 9 and 10.

9. *Dissatisfactory* .. *dissatis-*f kt ry,
Condescend . .. *conde-*s nd.
Comprehend . .. *compre-*h nd,
Comprehensive .. *compre-*h ns v,
Misunderstand .. *misunder-*st nd,
Indefatigable . .. *inde-*f tk-*able*,
Independent . .. *inde-*p nd-*ent*,
Indispensable . .. *indis-*p ns bl,
Inconsistent . .. *incon-*s st nt,
Incomprehensible .. *incompre-*h ns bl.

Of Compound and other Words, divided into two distinct Parts.

IT is a striking and very prominent feature in Mr. Byrom's plan, to write words occasionally in two, or even three separate parts,—the prepositional part of the word at the beginning, the primitive part in the middle, and the termina-

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tion at the end of the word. In like manner, it is sometimes expedient to resolve other words, especially compound words, into two distinct parts, though neither of the parts into which the word is divided, be a preposition or termination. By this means many words are much easier to write, and more obvious to the reader, than if all the characters of which they are composed, were joined together, without lifting the pen, the two parts being placed so near each other, as evidently to shew that they constitute only one word. The lifting of the pen, after all, is not so formidable a circumstance as some have imagined it to be. In writing long-hand, it is practised most frequently, even by the best penmen, without impeding, in any material degree, the progress of the writer. Indeed, there are many writers of long-hand, of no inconsiderable practice, who lift the pen almost at the end of every letter; which plainly shews that the mere circumstance of lifting the pen, and replacing it, almost instantaneously, upon the paper again, at a very *short distance* from the preceding character, may be done without much inconvenience to the writer.

Examples for the Writer's Practice.

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate VIII, Lines 10 and 11.

10. *Cultivator* k lti-vat r, || *Epitaph* .. epi-t f,
Epigram . epi-gr m, || *Farewell* . f r-w l,

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Gratitude	gr ti.t d,	SHORT-HAND	Sh rt-h nd,
Halfpenny .	h lf-p ny,	*Spectator* ..	sp k-t t r,
Hospitality	h spi-t l ty,	*Supplementary*	s ple-m nt ry,
Newspaper	n ws-p p r,	*Together* ..	*to*-g th r,
Repeatedly	r p t- dly,	*Vindicate* ..	v ndi-k t,
Shipwreck .	sh p-wr k,		

Of the Short-hand Marks for Figures.

THE common method of writing numbers, being very compendious, was generally used by Mr. Byrom. Those, however, who, for the sake of greater uniformity, prefer Short-hand marks for numbers, instead of figures, may express them as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
⌣	ı	/	\	)	—	⌒	(	⌣	′

THE peculiar situation of these characters, when used for numbers, as in dating Letters, &c., will evidently point them out as figures, and sufficiently distinguish them from words or alphabetical letters. Instead of four characters or figures to express the current year, it will be quite sufficient, in Short-hand, to give only the two last figures, especially when they are preceded by the day of the month, which is almost invariably the case, whenever dates are mentioned; as



OXFORD: *May* 14, 1821.

Or, OXFORD: 5, 14, 21. [The 5th month, the 14th day of that month, and the year 1821, whose two final figures are 21, the first year after Leap-year.]

IT may assist the learner to remember the above Short-hand marks for figures, to observe, that the first character *n*, for 1, is the consonant which occurs in the word *one*; *t*, for 2, is the first letter of *two*; *r*, for 3, is one of the consonants

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in the word three: *f*, for 4, is the initial letter of *four*; the Short-hand *p*, for 5, is nearly the same as the lower part of the figure which it represents; *s*, for 6, begins the word *six*; *m*, for 7, is the reverse of *n*, which is the last letter of *seven*; the Short-hand *d*, for 8, is the first stroke of the upper part of an 8; and our first mark for *b*, is not unlike the descending stroke or tail of the 9; and the termination *ing*, for 0, is the final part of the word *nothing*. The several marks for the figures being now accounted for, I shall briefly add, as the first character for *b*, an oblique curve, is the most appropriate mark for the figure 9, so any other of the oblique curves, which represent *b*, or *th*, may occasionally be used for the same purpose. See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate XI; where a regular series of numbers, from 1 to 120, is exhibited, as they are denoted by Short-hand characters, the marks being joined, or written separately, at the writer's option, and as circumstances may require. It will be expedient, too, where each mark is individually significant, to write all the characters, representing numbers, of full size, as they are given in the Table of the Alphabet, and not to comprise two of them between the same parallels, as is frequently done in *literal* Short-hand.

When small numbers are casually mentioned, it is not amiss to express them in *words*, by their consonant marks, a similar method being observed by correct writers in long-hand, avoiding the introduction of figures or figure marks, which would equally destroy the uniformity of the writing, in both cases.

END OF PART THE FIRST.

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Explanation of Plate XII, Stenographical Copy-book.

CONTAINING SOME VERSES WRITTEN BY MR. BYROM, AND DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF YOUNG PERSONS.

THE HERMIT.

A Hermit there was, and he lived in a grot,
And the way to be happy, they said he had got;
As I wanted to learn it, I went to his cell,
And when I came there, the old Hermit said, 'well,
Young man, by your looks, you want something, I see,
Come tell me the business which brings you to me.'

Why, Hermit, I answered, you say very true,
And I'll tell you the business which brings me to you.
The way to be happy, they say you have got,
As I wanted to learn it, I came to your grot;
Now I beg and I pray, if you have such a plan,
That you'll write it down for me, as plain as you can.

Upon this, the old Hermit soon took up his pen,
And he brot me these lines when he came back again.

It is *being*, and *doing*, and *having*, that make
All the pleasures and pains of which mortals partake:
Now, to *be* what God pleases, to *do* a man's best,
And to *have* a good heart,—is the way to be blest.

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*** *The annexed Short-hand Specimen was executed by the late Mr. James Bottomley, being the same Artist who first engraved the original Plates, and movable Short-hand Types, for Mr. Byrom's Treatise, published at Manchester, above fifty years since! Mr. Bottomley's ingenuity in the Graphic Art is respectfully alluded to in some Lines, written by the late Rev. Henry Jackson, formerly Curate of Gorton Chapel, and many years English Master of the Free Grammar School, in Manchester.*

See Stenographical Copy-book, Plate XVIII.

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PL. 1.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO

BYROM'S

SHORT-HAND.

PART THE SECOND.

Brevis esse laboro——
HOR.

Of Abbreviations.

AN Alphabet, formed upon the most just and natural plan, by which, with the help of a few general Rules, all the words of the Language, to which it is adapted, may be easily, neatly, and speedily written, will not alone be sufficient to satisfy the expectations of an inquisitive reader; who must be sensible, that, however complete the Alphabet may be, yet many compendious applications of it may be obtained by an inquiry into the nature of our Language, and the abbreviations, of which it is susceptible. He will not be satisfied with being only taught, how to express all the letters of a word by the shortest and easiest strokes, but will also require further instruction, how to describe intelligibly words and sentences, by as few of those strokes as possible. To investigate from a few things

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given, many which are omitted, will be found no unpleasant exercise of the learner's sagacity; and, if the few be properly given, the sense of the passage, and a due attention to the idiom of our Language, will render the discovery of the omissions more certain, and also less difficult, than the unexperienced would be apt to imagine. Without some Rules of Abbreviation, one end of Short-hand, that of following a speaker, would scarcely be attainable.

BEFORE we proceed further in the Second Part, it may be proper to advise the learner not to embarrass himself with Short-hand Abbreviations, till, by a competent practice of writing according to the Rules laid down in the First Part, he is become so well acquainted with the characters, as to be able to write and read them with as much ease, as common long-hand. He will then meet with little more difficulty in reading words contracted, than he formerly did in those written more at length, provided that the Rules of Abbreviation be duly attended to. The principal Rules and most practical methods of Abbreviation are here given, and it is left to the skill and discretion of the Writer, by observing their nature, and proceeding upon the same principles, to make such further advances and improvements as his occasions may require. It would be vain to pretend to have exhausted

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a subject, which is as extensive as the language itself; and consequently may be carried further and further by every one, in proportion to his skill in the language, and his knowledge of the subject treated upon.

THE learner has been already taught, how to write all the consonants of any word by one continued mark, those words only excepted, which may be better described by the help of detached prepositions or terminations. He may now advance a step further, and join together such short words, as are either represented by the letters of the Short-hand Alphabet alone, or such as, by their frequent occurrence, are become so familiar, as to be readily known, though denoted by their first consonants only. This will be found a great saving of time, and must therefore, when dispatch is required, be done in all instances, in which they may be joined neatly, and without ambiguity.

Rules of Abbreviation.

RULE I.

THE auxiliary verbs, *will, shall, have, had, can, could, may, must, be,* &c., being signified by their first consonant, may be joined to one another; as, *can be, will be, have* or

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has been, ⌣ *to be,* ⌣ *ought to be,* ⌢ *must be,* &c. And when the negative particle *not* intervenes, it may be denoted by its first consonant, and be joined with them; as, ⌢ *cannot be,* ⌢ *will not be,* ⌢ *have not been,* ⌣ *not to be,* &c. The preceding pronouns may also be joined to these auxiliary verbs; as, ⌢ *he must be,* ⌢ *he cannot be,* &c. *W* and *h*, which are often dropt in common speech and writing, as *he'll* for *he will, we've* for *we have,* may, for the sake of joining, be omitted in Short-hand; as, ⌢ for *he will,* ⌢ for *he will not be,* ⌢ for *they have been.*

RULE II.

In writing all the consonants, of which any single word is composed, the beginnings of the marks which follow, are always joined to the ends of those which precede them. Whenever, therefore, they are joined in any other manner, it is to denote, that each individual mark signifies a whole word, and not a single letter; as, ⌢ *in the,* ⌢ *it is.* ⌢ *it is not to be,* ⌢ *as it is;* and by dropping *w*, as in the preceding Rule, ⌢ *it was,* ⌢ *it was not to be,* ⌢ *it seems to be,* &c.

RULE III.

Derivative substantives may be very conveniently represented by placing a point at

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the end of the words, from which they are derived; as  *forget*,  *forgetfulness*. Derivative adjectives and adverbs may be represented also by points, distinguishable by their situation, both from the substantive and the vowel points; which may be done by placing them in a line, which, if produced, would pass through the substantive point, and would also be perpendicular to the last consonant mark; one placed *before* the substantive point, signifying the adjective, one *after* it, the adverb; as,  *forgetful*,  *forgetfulness*,  *forgetfully*,  *reasonable*,  *reasonableness*,  *reasonably*;  *sufficient*,  *sufficiency*,  *sufficiently*. A plural substantive may also be denoted by adding a little *s*; thus,

 *particular*, the adj.
 *particular*, the subs.
 *particulars*, the pl. number.
 particularly, the adv.

No great accuracy is necessary with respect to the adjective and adverb points, provided they be placed so as to be clearly distinguished from the vowel and substantive points.

RULE IV.

Such words as, by their particular relation to the subject, or frequent occurrence, are easily discoverable, however concisely written, may be denoted by the first letter, if they begin

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with a consonant, if not, by the first vowel and consonant, with the adjective, substantive, or adverb point annexed; as, Life and ⌒ *immortality* are brought to light by the ⌣ *gospel.* The ⁄ *resurrection* of the dead, and a future state of ⁄ *rewards* and ⌒ *punishments* are plainly and positively taught in the ⌣ *gospel.* The adjectives, which usually accompany such substantives, may also be denoted by their first consonant, joined to the substantive; as, With ⌞ *humble submission* to your ⁄ *lordship.* There are many substantives, to which some particular adjectives are usually joined; as, ⌞ *human nature,* ⁷ *Christian Religion* or *Critical Review,* ⁄ *Monthly Review,* ⌞ *natural philosophy,* &c. Whenever, therefore, the subject treated of will lead to the discovery of the substantive, though denoted only by its first consonant, it will, at the same time, discover the adjoined adjective.

Most writers of Short-hand accustom themselves to mark such words, as most frequently occur in their own particular professions, by the initial letters only, with the substantive, adjective, or adverb points, which, through custom, easily suggest those words to them at first sight. But, it must not be understood, that those marks imply those words exclusively, and no other. They may stand for any other, begin-

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ning with the same letters, which the sense of the passages necessarily requires. It cannot, therefore, be expected, that a complete list of them should be given here; but the following are some of those which are most commonly used. ⸮ *happiness*, / *religion*, ⸗ *subtraction*, or *subject*, ⸫ *multiplication*, ⸪ *division*, ⸬ *accordingly*, ⸭ *world*.

RULE V.

A dot placed at the point of concurrence of two consonant marks, denotes two substantives, of which those marks are the first consonants; and also that the latter is governed of, or connected with, the former by some preposition, which is omitted; as, The ⸮ *love of money* is the root of all evil.—Seek ye first the ⸮ *kingdom of God*, and his righteousness, &c.—The effects of gravity are visible in every part of that system to which we belong, but the ⸮ *cause of gravity* still remains undiscovered.

THE Articles *a* or *the*, in this, and in many of the following ways of Abbreviation, may, for the sake of joining, be omitted; as, Since the ⸮ *light of the gospel* has shone upon the world, &c.

AND, also if an Adjective precedes either of the substantives, they may all three be represented by their first consonants joined together, with the dot always placed at the end of the first

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substantive; as, The *great goodness of God* is manifest in all his dealings with his creatures.—His Majesty the *King of Great Britain.*—*F. R. S.*, , that is, *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

THIS relation of substantives, which is expressed in Latin by the genitive case, and in English by the preposition *of*, is, by far, the most common; but the Rule is more extensive, and serves to express two substantives connected by any other prepoposition, as *for, in, with, after,* &c., provided that the context, or any particular words of the sentence easily indicate, not only the two substantives, but also the preposition, which is omitted; as, We must place all our *confidence in God.*—Our Saviour expressly commands all his disciples to return *good for evil.*—In this present state, all things are mixed; *pleasure with pain,* *good with evil.*—The *liberty of the press* is the grand palladium of British freedom.—He is now become quite blind, he cannot even distinguish *light from darkness.*

RULE VI.

THE substantive point, placed before a single consonant mark, denotes that the substantive is to be repeated, with some intervening preposition; as *day after day.*—From *time to time.*

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RLE VII.

THE substantive, adjective, or adverb point, placed before two or more consonant marks joined together, denotes two or more substantives, adjectives, or adverbs, of which those marks are the first consonants, and also that they are connected by a conjunction; as, Our blessed ⌒ *Lord and Saviour* Jesus Christ, by his ς *death and passion*, made a sufficient ⌐ *satisfaction and atonement* for the sins of the whole world. The legislative power in England is not vested in a single person, for ⌒ *King, Lords, and Commons*, must join in every Act, before it has the force of a Law.—The precepts both of ⊁ *natural and revealed* religion forbid us to do our neighbours any injury.—What doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to live ⌒ *soberly, righteously, and godly* in this present world.

THUS any series of substantives, adjectives, or adverbs, may be expressed by their first consonants joined together, with the proper point prefixed. But this is only to be done in such instances, where the commonness of the phrase, or the nature of the subject, evidently points out the words signified by those letters.

RULE VIII.

MANY long words, especially those in which the marks for the consonants will not join

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neatly, may be denoted by their first syllable, with as many points annexed, as there are syllables wanting; as, *multitude*, *correspondence*. And when great dispatch is required, the points may be omitted, especially if the words do not begin with prepositions; as, *signification*, *difficulty*, *negligence*, *plenipotentiary*.

RULE IX.

WORDS, beginning with prepositions, may be denoted by their respective prepositions, together with the next consonant and vowel, and sometimes with the next consonant only, adding when necessary, the substantive, adjective, or adverb point; as, He was not hasty in his resolution, but took time to *deliberate* about it.

THE vowel may, in many instances, be denoted, by beginning the consonant from that point after the preposition, in which the vowel should be placed; as, *transmutation*, *recommend*, *recommendation*, *recommendatory*, *resignation*, *resolution*, *consanguinity*, &c.

THE participles may be abbreviated after the same manner, by adding, instead of the points, the terminations *-ing* or *-ed* to the latter consonant mark; as, *considering*, *considered*.

WORDS, beginning with double or treble prepositions, may be written after the same man-

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ner, joining the prepositions together; as,  *representation*,  *misrepresentation*, *incomprehensibility*,  *comprehension*. If two consonants begin the next syllable, the writing of them both will help to discover the remainder of the word; as,  *misunderstanding*,  *transubstantiation*.

RULE X.

WORDS, ending in any of the terminations, which, in the Alphabet, are denoted by consonant marks may be expressed by their first consonant and vowel, together with the proper mark for its termination; as,  *arbitrary*,  *opportunity*,  *curiosity*, *lawfulness*.

BUT it must be carefully observed, that the vowel, whether it precedes or follows the consonant, must never be omitted; otherwise the consonant might be taken for a preposition, and then this Rule would interfere with the foregoing: whereas its power of representing a preposition is destroyed by the addition of a vowel, whilst the single disjoined mark, at the end, retains its power of representing a termination. The word is, therefore, described by its beginning and termination, a vacancy being left in the middle, to be supplied by the sagacity of the reader.

RULE XI.

SUCH words as are easily discoverable by

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the particular prepositions which they require, may be denoted by their first consonant only; as, This ⌒ *belongs* to me.—He made some good ⌒ *observations* upon it.—I want to (*dispose* of my house.—He ⌒ *agreed* with me in opinion. There was not the least (*difference* between us.—We must take particular care to ⌒ *guard* against such passions, as we find ourselves most ⌒ *liable* to.—He (*deliberated* long about the choice of a patron, but at last resolved to (*dedicate* his work to, &c.

As few English words end with the syllable *-to*, the preposition *to* may be joined to the preceding word, which is signified by its first consonant only; as, This ⌒ *belongs to* me, ⌒ *liable to*, ⌒ *satisfactory to*, ⌒ *subject to*.

Other prepositions which are denoted in the Alphabet by a single consonant, may, in like manner, be joined to the preceding word; as, He made some good ⌒ *observations upon* it.

RULE XII.

Prepositions generally require after them either a noun or pronoun. The pronouns being few in number, and used as substitutes for nouns, must occur very frequently, and by that means soon become familiar to the learner; pronouns, therefore, may be joined to the prepositions, without danger of creating any difficulty to the reader; as, He gave it ⌒ *to me*, he left it ⌒

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to my, *to us*, *to you*, *to our*, *to your*, *for my*, *upon them*. The *h*, *th*, or *wh* may, for the sake of joining, be dropped in the pronouns which begin with those letters; as, *to his*, *to this*, *to her* or *to their*, *to whom*, *to those* or *to whose*, *to which*, *to each*, it was not *in my* power, it was thrown *under my* feet, he came and dwelt *amongst us*, you may depend *upon me*.

THIS Rule is not restrained to those prepositions only, which are given in the column of words in the Alphabet, but may be extended to others, which must, in that case, be represented by their first consonant, and be joined to the pronoun; as, He did it *with my* consent.—He came privately, and took it away *without my* knowledge.—It is *beyond my* reach. *Above* may be distinguished from *beyond* by prefixing the initial vowel; as, It is *above my* comprehension.

RULE XIII.

AFTER the learner has made the last method of Abbreviation familiar to him, he may combine it with the foregoing, and join the preceding word, the preposition, and pronoun all together; as, *belongs to me*, *extends to us*, *agreed with me*, *depend upon me*, *observations upon this*. He was a notorious traitor, and caught in actual *re-*

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bellion against his Majesty.—He was an ill-natured man, and always endeavouring to sow  *dissentions amongst his* neighbours.

When a pronoun, or a preposition and pronoun, follow the verb, and are themselves followed by a preposition and pronominal adjective, they may all be joined together; as, I  *congratulated him upon his,* &c.

The words *some, any, none, which, each, both,* &c., followed by a preposition and pronoun, may be denoted by their first consonants, and may be joined to the preposition and pronoun; as,  *some of them,*  *any of us,*  *none of them,*  *both of them,*  *which of them,*  *each of them.* The first dot, in the second and last examples, is inserted to distinguish the words, which begin with the same consonant, from one another. The latter dot must never be omitted, as it is the appointed way of writing the pronouns, when joined to prepositions.

RULE XIV.

The adverbs preceding the verbs, and the substantives following the pronominal adjectives, may be joined to the verbs and adjectives respectively, denoting both the adverbs and substantives by their first consonants, or at most by their first consonants and vowels; as, You may  *safely depend upon my word.*

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RULE XV.

MANY common phrases, formed by a substantive, preceded by the prepositions *with, without, in,* &c., and followed by *to, of,* &c., may be very conveniently abbreviated; as,  *with regard, respect,* or *reference to,*  *in relation to,*  *in order to,* *in consequence, comparison,* or *consideration of,*  *by reason of his,*  *by virtue of his,** *upon account of,* it was not  *in the power of* man to save him.

RULE XVI.

COMMON adverbial phrases are, in like manner, often denoted by their initial consonants joined together; as,  *at the same time,* *at present,*  *in this manner,* *in like manner,*  *in a great measure,* *in the same manner,*  or  *in the mean time,* *in general,*  *in particular.*

AND when the proportion of equality is expressed, with some one word intervening, they may be all joined together; as,  *so much as,* *as much as,*  *as well as,*  *as long as,*  *as good* or *as great as.*

* In this example, the proportionably little Short-hand *b*  shews, that the character following it, is to be resolved into two letters.

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RULE XVII.

THE contractions which may be made, when *it is* or *it was*, are followed by an adjective, and *to* or *that*, are very numerous. The following are a few of the most usual:  *it is impossible to,*  *it was necessary to,*  *it is contrary to,* *it is according to,*  *it is evident that.*

THE preceding methods of Abbreviation are such as are of most common use and practice; and though they are not many in number, yet they are very extensive in their application; for few sentences can occur, in which some or other of them will not find a place. An accurate and assiduous attention to the nature and idiom of our Language may suggest others, as useful and extensive as these. Proper care being taken to lay a right foundation, the legitimate ways of contracting will increase, in proportion to the Writer's want of them. The more he writes, the more concisely he may venture to write, and yet be able to read his contractions with ease.

IN all the various ways of describing words by some shorter method than that of writing all the consonants of which they consist, care must be taken, when the contraction consists of two or more words joined together, that

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no one word of it be represented by more than one character; and, that the whole mark, by some means, if possible, be shewn to be a contraction, either by the insertion of points in the middle of the marks, which, when dispatch is required, is seldom practised to denote vowels in the middle of words,—or by the unusual ending or joining of the marks.

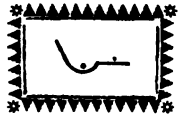
THESE contractions are not designed to be taught, as the common standard method of writing Short-hand, upon all occasions. That method which was taught in the First Part, and which will be as easily read, upon a little practice, as common long-hand, will be found sufficiently short for all common purposes; and it should therefore be kept to, when very great dispatch is not required.

INVENTORS of Short-hand have generally introduced into their systems, besides the alphabetical characters, a multitude of arbitrary marks,—one, for instance, now before me, has *three hundred and thirty* of that description,—to signify particular words and phrases, which are often chosen rather upon account of their length than their frequent occurrence. The injudicious application of these arbitrary marks is not the only objection against them. They are particularly burdensome to the memory, tedious and difficult to be learned, but very soon for-

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gotten; and scarcely legible to the Writer himself, unless he sits down to decipher them immediately, whilst every thing is fresh in his memory; but to others they are almost always illegible. By this means, the world has been deprived of the labours of several learned men, of which, had a regular system of Short-hand been then generally used, it might now have enjoyed the benefit.

But these objections are not applicable to the methods of Abbreviation here taught. They burden the memory with no new or arbitrary marks, and with but few Rules for the extension of the powers of the alphabetical characters; and yet those Rules are so general, and may be applied to such a multitude of cases perpetually occurring, that they give this System the advantage, even in point of expedition, over arbitrary marks, and, at the same time, leave the writing perfectly legible, whatever length of time may intervene, not only to the person himself, but also to every other writer of the same method.



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PL. IV.

IV.

CONTENTS

OF THE

Annexed Short-hand Specimens.

PLATE IV.

All the Rules of Abbreviation, excepting the 14, 15, and 17, are exemplified in this Specimen. The abbreviated Words are printed in Roman Capitals, and each numerical Reference shews the Number of the Rule.

THE BEAR.

A FABLE.

Exemplifying all the principal Rules of Abbreviation.

A Bear, who was bred IN THE[8] savage Deserts of Siberia, had an INCLINATION[4] to see the WORLD.[4] He travelled from FOREST TO FOREST,[6] and from one KINGDOM[3] to another, making many profound OBSERVATIONS[11] IN HIS[11] Way. Among the rest OF HIS[11] EXCURSIONS,[9] he came by ACCIDENT[4] into a Farmer's Yard, where he saw a Number of Poultry standing to drink by the SIDE OF A POOL.[5] Observing that at every Sip they turned up their HEADS[4] towards the Sky, HE COULD NOT[4] forbear enquiring the Reason of so peculiar a Ceremony. They told him, that IT WAS[8] by Way of returning Thanks to HEAVEN[4] for the Benefits they received, and was indeed an ANCIENT AND RELIGIOUS[7] Custom, which they could not, with a safe Conscience, or without IMPIETY[10] omit. Here the Bear burst into a FIT OF LAUGHTER,[5] at once mimicking their Gestures, and ridiculing their SUPERSTITION,[9] IN THE[8] most CONTEMPTUOUS MANNER.[4] ON THIS,[11] the Cock, with a Spirit SUITABLE TO[11] the BOLDNESS OF HIS[12] Character, addressed him IN THE[8] FOLLOWING[10] WORDS[4]: 'As you are a Stranger, Sir, you perhaps MAY BE[4] excused the INDECENCY[4] OF THIS[11] BEHAVIOUR;[9] yet GIVE ME LEAVE TO[16] tell you, that none but a Bear would ridicule any RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES[4] whatsoever, IN THE[8] Presence OF THOSE[11] who believe them of Importance.

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PLATES V and VI.

Part of Dr. Sherlock's First Sermon.

With a few of the most common Contractions.

JOHN VI. 67, 68, and 69.

Then said Jesus unto the twelve, 'Will ye also go away?' Then Simon Peter answered him, 'Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life. And we believe and are sure that thou art that Christ, the Son of the living God.'

In the foregoing part of this Chapter, we read that the doctrine of our Saviour had given such offence to his hearers, that many even of his disciples went back, and walked no more with him; upon which occasion our Saviour put this question to the twelve, '*Will ye also go away?*' To which Saint Peter, in the name of all made answer, '*Lord to whom shall we go, thou hast the words of eternal life, and we believe and are sure*, &c.'

In this answer there are three things expressed or implied, as the ground of their constancy and adherence to Christ. The first is, the miserable condition they should be in, if they did forsake him, having no other in whom they could trust, '*Lord, to whom shall we go?*' The second is, the excellence of his religion, and the certain means it afforded of obtaining that which is the great end of religion, a blessed life after this; '*Thou hast the words of eternal life.*' The third is, the authority and divine commission of Christ, upon which their faith and confidence were built, '*We believe and are sure*, &c.'

STENOGRAPHICAL ERRATUM.

Page 52, Line 18, *for* , *read* .

E. Bayley, Printer, Macclesfield.

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PLATE V.

Specimens of Writing.

Nos. 1 to 6.

Nos. 67, 68, 69,
"Specimens of Writing."

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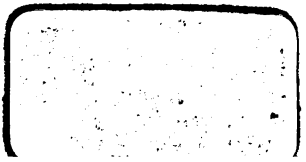
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